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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,000—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2070	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	5748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	870	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

1st Nov. 15th Nov. 29th Nov. 13th Dec. 27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	730	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on 1893.
MARO.				
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	P. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th November, at 11 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 5th November, at 7 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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ought, therefore, to be treated well.
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WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.
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TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES. PIPES.

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TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of	100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape ... ,,	100	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped ,,	100	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	100	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S JAVA GEMS, No. 1, ,,	100	3 8	4 0
,, ,, ,, No. 2, ,,	100	3 4	3 12
,, ,, ,, No. 3, ,,	100	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S JAVA NOBLES ,,	100	3 4	3 12

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RESEMBLES
WHISKY
in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which
FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.
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MR. STANLEY OAKES.
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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GOLD-CASED COLLAR, FRONT STUDS, and LINKS. LARGE CHOICE. Newest Patterns. Will last for Years. The Suite in Morocco Case, Lined with Velvet.
Rs. 6-8, Set.
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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
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SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2'2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
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Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 ..... ,, 70 ,,
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This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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Announcement Extraordinary!!!
SOMETHING NEW AT LAST.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st NOVEMBER,
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
Of the Most Unique Entertainment
That has Ever Visited India.
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A COMBINATION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER
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(A CARD.)

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Madame STEEN will, while Blindfolded, Describe any Bank Note
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The STEENS are the only Artists who perform this superhuman Test which has baffled the Scientists.
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The Brilliant Solo Pianiste, will play Raff's characteristic Composition, "LA CACHUCHA."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
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Who will Sing the beautiful Song,
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From the Opera "Boccaccio."
And now comes your OLD FAVOURITE,
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Who will RHAPSODISE, PARODISE and VOCALISE for a few moments.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.

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The Committee are invited to Shuffle a pack of cards, and Madame STEEN will Describe them in rotation Telling any card that is thought of without having been given any Previous knowledge of the same. Also will Pick out a card that is even thought of.
MARVELLOUS SECOND SIGHT READING.
A Mysterious and Wonderful Test.
THE COAT AND RINGS
(Not Spiritualism).
Prof. STEEN will Show the public how they were Deceived by the Davenport Brothers, &c.
THE INIMITABLE SPIRIT PIPE TEST,
Showing how Easy it is to enjoy a smoke from Empty Pipes.

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Will Play Schulhoff's Grand Caprice
"BOHEMIAN AIRS."
Miss LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing Berthold Tours Charming Song,
"BECAUSE OF THEE."
The Evening's Entertainment terminating with
HUDSON'S SCREAMING SKETCH,
COMEDY versus TRAGEDY
(Of Hamlet Out-Done).
Miss LILLIE LINTON as the "TRAGEDIENNE,"
ASSISTED by Mr. THOS. HUDSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE:—
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Doors Open 8-15. Performance Commence at 9, sharp. Carriages 11.
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TRAVERS-VALE.....Representative.

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HONOURABLE H. M. BIRDWOOD,
A BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF
NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON THE 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER,
FROM 3 P. M. TO 8 P. M.,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND of the
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BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.,
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TENDERS are INVITED for the Work of ADDING a WING to the Public Works Office Building. Approximate Value of work is Rs. 60,000.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Work of Adding a Wing to the P. W. Office Building" will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1893.
A sum of Rs. 2,000 in Cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Government.
The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 30th October, 1893.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.
The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings, Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.
Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE RUSTOMJI BUNSHA has contracted TO SELL the under mentioned property to our Client, Mr. RUSTOMJI MUNCHERJEE BHAMBA. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, trust, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Government lands or ground, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 452, new No 5555, old Survey No. 814, and New Survey No 9728, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on or towards the South by the Maroti Lane, and on or towards the East by the said Bora Bazar Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2273 and Street Nos. 206, 208 and 100 (Bora Bazar and Maroti Street), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Rustomji Bunsha and his tenants.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1893.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "MANILLA," Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 30th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 31st October, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th October, 1893.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, 4th November, and until further notice, there will be a LATE NIGHT TRAIN run every SATURDAY for PASSENGERS, between BANDRA and COLABA and *vice versa*, the Up Train leaving Bandra at 23-30 and arriving Colaba at 0-12, and the Down Train leaving Colaba at 0-25 and arriving Bandra at 1-7.
Detailed Timings will be posted up at Stations.

D. Ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will shortly be called for, for the Construction of Works in connection with the NEW WATER SUPPLY for the TROOPS of the Secunderabad Garrison, to the extent of approximately Rs. 65,309. Pipes and Engines will be supplied Departmentally.
For further particulars apply to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Secunderabad.

H. V. BIGGS, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, S. D., M. W.
Secunderabad, 11th October, 1893.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 1888.)

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Will be Opened in Bombay
EARLY IN FEBRUARY 1894,
On a Day to be Hereafter Notified.

PATRONS:
H. E. The Right Hon'ble GEORGE ROBERT CANNING, BARON HARRIS, G.C.I.E.
H. E. Lieut-General CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, C.B.

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The Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.	GEORGE COTTON, Esq.
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HONORARY SECRETARY: Lord COLIN CAMPBELL.
ASSISTANT HONORARY SECRETARY: R. G. PRADHAN, Esq.
BANKERS: Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
BUSINESS AGENTS: Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION:—

SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1 For the best Landscape in any medium	The Society's Gold Medals (Value Rs 100 each).
2 For the best Figure subject in any medium	
3 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours	The Society's Silver Medals.
4 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours	
5 For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium)	
6 For the best Sketch *a* in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
7 For the best Sketch *a* in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8in.	
8 For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons	
9 For the best Architectural Drawing	
10 For the best Model in any material	
11 For the best Photograph *b*, printed by any process	
12 For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory	

The following Prizes will be given in Money:—

13 For the best Picture in Exhibition (Rs 150)	His Excellency the Governor.
14 For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject)—(Rs 100)	
15 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	His Highness Sir Takhtsinjee, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar
16 For the best Model in Plaster or *Terra Cotta* by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	
17 For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 50)	
18 For the best Figure-painting *d* in Water-colours (Rs 70)	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
19 For the best Landscape in Water-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 50)	The Hon'ble Mr H M Birdwood, M.A., LLM.
20 For the best Figure-painting *d* in Oil-colours (Rs 100)	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
21 For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs 30)	
22 For the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur *c* (Rs 20)	Mr Ardasir Sorabji Camdin.
23 For the best Figure-painting in Oil; subject—An Indian lady of the 19th century of any nationality; scene—In a garden *c* (Rs 50)	
24 For the best Figure-painting in Oil, subject—An Indian Lady of the *Puranic* age suffering from the pangs of separation from her husband as depicted in Hindu mythology; scene—In the Jungle *c* (Rs 50)	Mr Jagmohandas Vandravandas.
25 For the best Picture in any medium of an Indian Street Scene (Rs 50)	Some Pleaders of the High Court
26 For the best Original Drawing in pen and ink (Rs 50)	Mr E Wimbridge
27 For the best Painting of Animal-life) in Oil or Water Colours (Rs 50)	
28 For the best set of 6 Photographs, *f* other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an amateur in India (Album or Views)—(Rs 50)	Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart, CSI
29 For the best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 60)	Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart
30 For the second best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 40)	
31 For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs 50)	Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, CIE
32 For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India *g* (Rs 50)	
33 For the best Sketch *h* of any part of Bombay (Rs 50)	Mr Jamsetjee N Tata
34 For the best Drawing in black and white (Rs 50)	
35 For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 60)	Mr Vajeshankar Gavarishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr Gavarishankar Udeyshankar, C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar)
36 For the second best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 40)	
37 For the best Study of an Ornamental Door or Window (Indian style) by an Art Student in India *g* (Rs 50)	Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas
38 For the best Sea-scape in any medium (Rs 100)	Mr George Cotton
39 For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman Building in India (Rs 50)	Mr G C Whitworth, ICS
40 For the best Picture of Still-life in Oil-colours (Rs 50)	A Lover of Art
41 For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs 50)	Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim
42 For the best Work by a local artist in Wood Engraving (Rs 50)	The "Rast Goftar"
43 For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph, printed in colours (Rs 50)	Mr K N Kabraji.
44 For the best Portrait in Oil or Water Colours (Rs 100)	The "Times of India"
45 For the best Drawing by a girl not over 15 (Rs 20)	Her Excellency Lady Harris, CI
46 For the best Drawing by a girl not over 11 (Rs 10)	
47 For the best Photograph *f* by an amateur (Rs 40)	Messrs Babajee Sakharam and Co
48 For the best Photographic prize in Bromide Paper of Animal-life by an amateur (Rs 25)	Vety Capt James Mills, AVD
49 For the best photo enlargement by any process by a Hindu amateur; size not less than 15 by 12 in (Rs 30)	Messrs Damoder Madhowrao Dukle and Co.

Prospectus, General Rules, and full Particulars can be had on application to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

a See Rule 10 of General Rules.
b See Rule 11 of General Rules.
c See Rule 3 (*a*) of General Rules.
d Figure includes Full length, Head, or Group of Figures.
e Should Prize No 22 lapse, it will be added to No. 21.
f See Rule 11 of General Rules.
g See Rule 3 (*a*) of General Rules.
h Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this competition.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PROTECTION! No more BROKEN WATCH GLASSES. Our new Patent Protector, strong as iron, transparent as glass, light as a feather, no addition to bulk or weight of Watch. Every Size in Stock. These can only be had of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Bombay.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, Just Unpacked per s. s. Himalaya. Prime York Hams, 8 to 14lbs., each Annas 15 per lb.; Best Wiltshire Bacon on Cut, Annas 14 per lb.; Best Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, Annas 14 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

C.-SPRING BROUGHAM, FOR SALE, by Mulliner. Cost 225 Guineas in England. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON, Cumballa Hill.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now Registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—A Fresh Stock just unpacked. Merchants Liberally Treated, Sweets from As. 6 to Re. 1 per lb. Choc. Creams, per lb. Re. 1-8. Fondants, Jujubes, Cocoanuts, &c., per lb. Re. 1-8.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus.—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL, well known, most Central, Close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is now OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. DE SOUZA'S well-served Table.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

LONAULI.—TO BE LET, a large Well-Furnished BUNGALOW. For particulars apply to "ROCK," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadar Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been improved and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE. G. I. P. Ry Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price. Rs. 1-2, postage Annas 4.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greenaway Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gokhirai:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of CREMER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3, with postage, Rs. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1894, estimated at 15,000 Casks.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpatti Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rajub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of 21 years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (31-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 1630, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-5-0) ten and Annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedbhoy Talbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sallemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

I. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.

2. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.

3. Each Tender must be proceeded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma State Railway,
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	Rs. 280
II.	Do. do. do.	475
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	540
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial &	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	87
Quarter Bank	40,000	£25	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	£ 3
National Bank o India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bailhai Flour Mills	4,000	100	100	10	91
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
erar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bunny Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2 2
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 no
ndian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir Bamanji & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	31	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		67
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	185
Oriental Loan	5,00.	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all		19
			100		
			25		
Presses Companies.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	1 200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	1 750	2,400	2,200	90	990
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Bombay Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		13⅓	122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,15
Fort Win	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	122½ xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahadpura Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co.	300	500	500	83	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110 xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	424
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	223
New Beraar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 25 dvd	460
Sir Elliott Bay (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	25	1,300
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215 xd
Volkart		1,000	1800	Rs. 70	975
Spinning and Weaving Companies.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,340		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniced	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	495
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct	395
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	665
Hingughat Manufacturing Co.	700	500	500	40	665
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad		1,000	1,000		1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	147
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40
Mahalxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,407	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,875 wd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12½ o.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,000	60	550
Vishnunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	58	1,000	1,000	35	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		665

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5-6		
China Leaf	" 25-3	Nominal.	
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-2		
Do. do. new	"		
Australia do.	" 25-3		
Bombay do.	" 25-2		
English Sovereigns	" 16-1		
Do. Dracons	" 16		
Bar Silver 17 Beltarnes	" 87-4		
Do. 17½ do.	" 87-8		
rolas Dollars	" 103	Nominal.	
Mexican do.	" 196		
TO-TRADE	310		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Jadowjee Baghowjee Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Manilla (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—City of Wakefield (s), from Batoum ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; and Banda (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Fate Issilamo (schr), for Damaun ; Naderi (s), Jedda, &c. ; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Congo (s), Hull,

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla entered, and the s. s. Kestor left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Banda entered, and the s. s. Congo and Naderi left the dock yesterday.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—Two hundred operatives of the Sassoon Silk Mill struck work, on Monday, in consequence of an alleged reduction of their wages.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a public meeting in the Money School, at 5-30 p.m., to-day. Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., Mr. J. G. Alexander, LL.B., and others are expected to address the meeting.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—Syed Abdoolla, residing at Byculla, was, on Monday last, making some purchases in the Null Bazaar, when he had his pocket picked of currency notes to the value of Rs. 30.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.—This evening we would remind our readers, that this remarkable combination of players will open a short engagement in the Tivoli Theatre, and should, as it deserves, secure large audiences.

EXTENSIVELY BURNT.—On Monday last, a woman, named Suckoo, aged thirty years, residing in the 13th Lane, Cammatteepoora, was cooking near a fire-place in her room, when her *saree* accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt from the breast down to the feet. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered amongst some bales of jute and cotton stored on the upper deck of the s. s. Mary Bacquehem, now lying in the Victoria Dock. The flames were immediately extinguished by the dock people. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless bidee-smoking. The damage is nominal.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ootum Ganesham, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police, that, on the 26th ult., he directed his servant, a boy, named Yeshwant Bulwant, to place a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 64, in a cup-board, but that on the following day, finding the ornament missing, questioned the boy about it, and threatened to hand him over to the police. Subsequently the boy absconded, and no trace of his whereabouts could be discovered.

ROBBING A JEWELLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ramdas Liladhar and three other Hindus were charged with theft in respect of a leather purse, containing diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, belonging to Luxumon Dhondu, a jeweller and goldsmith. The facts of the case have already been reported The Magistrate, on the evidence before the Court, convicted the accused, who are all old offenders, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BAND-STAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Band-stand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45, this evening :—

Quadrille.....Hippodrome.....Fahrbach
Overture.....Die Irrfahrt Ums Gluck.....Suppe
Scena E Cabaletta ...(Ernani).....Verdi
Valse .....Immeflatanten.....Gung'l
Selection.....Plantation Songs.....Kappey
Valse .....The Mikado.....Bucalossi
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF A NIGHT DANGER.—At the instance of Inspector Grey, a Seedee, named Abdoola Bella, an old offender, was charged, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with committing theft of a flannel *bundee*, the property of one Moodaree Manoo, residing at Telly Gully. A 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the complainant went out of his room on his business, when the accused, taking advantage of his absence, entered the room, and after removing the *bundee* from a peg, was making away with it, when the complainant arrived and arrested him on the spot. The accused, against whom stood one previous conviction, was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING BUFFALO MEAT WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Limba Sakaram, a Hindoo, residing at Madanpoora, was charged, at the instance of Mr. E. Glynn, Sub-Inspector in the Crawford Markets, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with bringing 40lbs. of buffalo meat (diseased) from Coorla into the City of Bombay, not slaughtered at the authorised slaughter-house, at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner, as required by Section 412, subsections 1 and 2 of the Municipal Act of 1888. On the 23rd ultimo, the accused travelled by the Coorla train with a basket ful of buffalo meat, and when the train arrived at the Byculla station, he was arrested by a railway policeman with the meat in his possession. The accused, having admitted the offence, was fined Rs. 10.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged one Balloo Bapoo, lately a servant in the employ of a Parsee, named Cowasjee Eduljee, residing at Duncan Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 62-2 in cash, belonging to his master. On the 20th ultimo, the complainant entrusted the accused with the sum of Rs. 62-2 with instructions that he should hand over the amount to another Parsee, named Byramjee Eduljee. The accused, instead of carrying out the instructions of his master, kept the money with himself, and absconded from Bombay. As he did not turn up to his usual work on the following day, the complainant's suspicions were aroused. He searched for the accused, but when he could not find him anywhere, he reported the matter to the police, and the accused was subsequently arrested at Chiplun with a portion of the money in his possession. The accused, in admitting the offence, said that he was drunk at the time. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NAOSARI TODDY.—Naosari is celebrated for its toddy, to take which hundreds of Parsees from Bombay and surrounding districts visit that town during the cold season. This liquid is considered not only wholesome by some, but it is used as food mixed with rice and other grains by the poor classes. Since the introduction of the Abkari scheme, great restrictions have been placed upon its production, sale, and consumption. In the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar, restrictions similar to those prevailing in the British Dominions, have been imposed, but with less severity. In 1890 a notice was promulgated in Naosari, under the authority of the Gaekwar, permitting the owners of land growing toddy-trees to erect "mandaps" or thatched sheds under which the votaries of this drink indulge themselves with their friends. During the absence of his Highness in Europe, this privilege has been withdrawn by the Naosari Sirsuba, which has created considerable dissatisfaction, both amoug the owners of toddy-trees and the consumers of their produce. It is stated in a Vernacular paper that a representation is to be shortly made to his Highness on the subject.

WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The monthly meeting of this Union was held on Monday evening, in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway. As the public had been invited to attend the meeting, there was a large audience, every seat in the church being occupied. Mrs. Crane took the chair in the absence of the President, Mrs. King, through ill-health. Several melodies were rendered by the Temperance choir, and two young ladies gave recitations in an excellent manner. Miss De Line was the first speaker, and in the course of her remarks stated that drinking habits were increasing amongst the native women of this country, and she gave several instances, which had come under her own observation. Dr. Marrott referred to the physical effects of alcohol and to its place and use in medicine. Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., gave an interesting address, chiefly consisting of personal reminiscences of his connection with the Temperance cause. As a member of the School Board he had found that drink was a great hindrance to education. As a magistrate he had found that drink was the cause of most crime, and as an employer of labour he had found, and his employes had found that men could do more work and earn better wages without drink than with it. He believed that the Temperance cause would win the day. During the evening Mrs. Mortimer sang with pleasing effect the melody "Judge not thine erring brother."

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

THE following memorial has been sent by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to the Government of India, through the Government of Bombay :—

To J. F. Finlay, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit for the favourable consideration of the Government of India the following representation on the subject of the Exchange Compensation Allowance ordered to be granted under Government Notification, No. 3624A, dated 18th August 1893, to all European and Eurasian officers not domiciled in India, who are employed in Government service in the Civil or Military Department, and whose salaries are not already fixed in sterling, and we pray that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to reconsider the rules promulgated by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State in the Notification mentioned above. The promulgation of these rules at the present juncture has evoked such a deep and wide-spread feeling of alarm and dismay among all the non-official classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects throughout this country that the Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha feels it would be wanting in its duty to Government, if it failed to give expression to this universal feeling, and the importance of the interests involved justifies its hope that this memorial, along with those which have been submitted by other Indian public bodies, will receive careful and early consideration at the hands of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

At the outset the Committee of the Sabha would respectfully submit that the great secrecy with which these proposals were matured, and the haste with which they were finally sanctioned, have placed public bodies and associations in India at great disadvantage. Even now the public is not aware of the exact nature of the representations which were made to Government by European officers in Government service, to which allusion is made in the preamble clause of the Notification, or of the hardships complained of, and the measures of relief suggested. The Committee of the Sabha is not aware that Eurasian officers of Government submitted any such representations in large numbers. The European officers themselves do not appear to have complained of any other hardships than those which they experienced in the matter of making family remittances to England in consequences of the fall in the exchange value of silver, and they could not certainly have claimed any increase to their existing salaries, whether any actual remittances were made by them or not. Of course, from the writings in the Anglo-Indian Press, and the accounts of the deputations that waited on the authorities, both here and in England, the people of India were aware that Government was contemplating the granting of certain concessions to its European officials, but their absolute ignorance of the precise nature of these concessions rendered it impossible for them to submit their humble protests in time before the final adoption of the proposals was notified.

The Committee of the Sabha would next submit that the particular time that was chosen by Government to throw this additional burden of nearly one crore of Rupees on the taxpayers was peculiarly unfortunate. The finances of this country were never in a more depressed and unsatisfactory condition than they are at present. Sir D. Barbour, in the Financial Statement that was read by him before the Supreme Council on 23rd March last, observed in Para. 4 that "the financial position of the Government of India was such as to give cause for apprehension." In another place, Para 28, he characterized it as "disheartening." "The further additional burdens thrown on the finances were greater this year than in 1892," and "the combination of favourable circumstances," which weakened the force of the burdens in 1892, "were not expected to recur." In Para. 6, he stated further on that "the era of surpluses had come to an end," with the year 1891-92. From 1854-85 to 1887-88, the total surpluses aggregated to five crores. From 1888-89 the deficits began, and they aggregated in three years to nearly seven crores, and in the next two years, the actual and expected deficits amounted to four crores of Rupees. This year's budget was framed with an anticipation of the deficit being as high as nearly 1½ crores. And these results were reached in spite of the normal increase of revenue under the principal heads of receipts, estimated at half a crore of Rupees each year.

The principal causes of all this disorder were of course the loss caused by the fluctuations and fall in the exchange value of silver, and the large increase in the Military expenditure sanctioned in recent years. As regards the first cause, the Government of India in March last was convinced that as long as the exchange difficulty was not solved all possible retrenchments or additional taxation would prove absolutely inefficacious and it therefore stayed its hand, and watched the results of the inquiries of Lord Herschell's Committee in anxious suspense. Sir D. Barbour indeed gave expression to the view of the Government of India when he stated that "the fall in the rate of exchange had seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India, and that their case cannot be put on one side much longer." In the Notification referred to above, it is also stated that "while measures for the reform of currency were under considerations, it was not found possible to deal with the hardships complained of by the European officials in their representations to Government." The Committee of the Sabha accordingly is justified in concluding that the action taken by the Government of India in August last was prompted by the conviction that the currency question had been settled satisfactorily by the legislative and executive measures adopted in June 1893, and that under this persuasion it felt itself free to hasten its measures of relief. On no other ground can the Committee of the Sabha reconcile the previous hesitation of Government with the readiness with which it has sanctioned an addition of one crore of Rupees to the ordinary expenditure of the country, at a time of great financial difficulty, when with ordinary management it could have well stayed its hand, as it was inclined to do four months before till it saw its way clearly through the crises.

Sir D. Barbour in March last concluded his Financial Statement with the grave warning that "if the ship of State is to pass successfully through the storms which she is now entering, our measures must be taken in due time, they must be regulated by prudence and forethought, and they *must be carried into execution with strict regard to economy.*" The Committee of the Sabha takes its stand on this wise and statesmanlike declaration, and it submits that apart from the question of ultimate justice and expediency, on which it does not wish on this occasion to dwell at length, the time chosen for making these so-called concessions, and the manner in which effect has been given to this new policy, both contravene the maxims of wisdom laid down above by Sir D. Barbour on behalf of the Government of India. (1) The ship of State has not yet passed safe through the storm which threatened to burst over it in March last. (2) The currency legislation has proved inefficacious by reason of the inability of the authorities in England to force up their rates in the matter of council-drafts. (3) Silver remittances to this country have not stopped as was anticipated. (4) Nobody has ventured to use the Mint for gold coinage at the notified rates. (5) The American Government has not yet finally settled its line of policy in regard to the purchase of silver and free coinage. (6) The Government of India's new loan has not been very successful. (7) The opium revenue has been threatened by the very measures intended to improve the currency, and (8) it is likely that the probable gain in loss by exchange will be more than balanced by the loss of opium revenue, which is threatened further by the inquiries recently set on foot by the orders of the House of Commons. (9) The Military charges show no tendency to decline. (10) A costly Mission is even now negotiating high matters of State policy with the Ameer of Afghanistan. (11) Indian trade with silver-using countries shows a decline. (12) And the other sources of revenue show no signs of elasticity so as to cover the threatened deficit. Under all these circumstances, the addition of one crore of Rupees to the normal expenditure of the State cannot be regarded as a measure dictated by the strictest regard to economy, prudence and forethought. No economy, that Government will be able to make, can ever enable it to undo the effects of this hasty action.

The Committee of the Sabha is prepared to admit that the heavy fall in the exchange value of silver has adverseley affected the interests of some European officials in this country, and has subjected them to considerable hardship, especially in the matter of making remittances to England. If in due time, and after full and careful inquiries, a discriminating scheme had been suggested, and action taken in connection with it when the present financial outlook had considerably improved, and its worst dangers had been removed, there would not have been much ground for complaint. The European services constitute the governing body in this country, and they cannot but be aware that while they have a moral claim to indulgent consideration, this claim cannot be urged in a way to override all other and more imperious considerations. It is not the fault of the taxpayers in India that silver has recently so much depreciated, and it is not in accordance with principles of sound policy or justice that a heavy additional burden should be put upon them to give relief to the highly paid European officials. These officials, it should be remembered, have entered into the service of Government under a kind of covenant that, while serving in India, they would receive their salaries in rupees, and if, owing to causes wholly beyond the control of the Government or of the taxpayers, they find that their salaries do not come up to what they once did, or what they were led to expect, they must regard it as their misfortune, but they cannot legally claim to be compensated for losses so caused. At the best, they can have only a moral claim for indulgent consideration. Those among them at least who have in recent years chosen to join the services, knowing the attendant risks caused by the fall of silver, have no such claim any more than Government would have a claim to require them to accept lower salaries, in case silver had, under conceivable circumstances, appreciated. A contract is a contract and neither party to it can legally claim to be compensated for disappointments for which the other party is not responsible.

The Committee would further submit that the present scale of the salaries of the European officials in this country was fixed at a time when it took six months to go from here to England, and when those that came out to India had practically to live the life of exiles, when periodical trips to England could not be thought of, and when, owing to the absence of railways and other conveniences, the Europeans serving in this country had to live for the most part in complete isolation from one another. All these unfavourable conditions of life have, however, now changed for the better. In these days of cheap communications, when railways and steamers have annihilated distance, residence in India cannot be so irksome or costly to the Europeans as it must have been in old times. Under these circumstances, privileged rates of remittances, constituted nearly the whole of the indulgence which European officers of Government, who had to make such remittances could claim equitably. The present scale of Indian salaries, in the higher grades especially, as compared with the English and Colonial scales, is again so excessively high, that, even with silver so low as it is, these salaries cannot fail to be a great attraction to English youths. As a matter of fact, competition for Indian posts has not been found to be less keen than ever it was before.

Proceeding next to a detailed consideration of the present rules the Committee of the Sabha would point out that it is impossible to understand on what principle the allowance is made payable to every European or Eurasian officer not domiciled in this country, whether he remits any money to England or not. The Notification of the Government of India is absolutely silent on this point. It simply lays down that "to every European and Eurasian officer of Government, Civil or Military; not domiciled in India (except those whose pay is fixed in sterling and converted into rupees annually at the official adjusting rate) will be granted an allowance, *sufficient to enable each officer to remit to Europe one half his salary, subject to a maximum limit of £1,000 a year at a privileged rate.*" It would appear from the italicised portion of the foregoing quotation that the real object in making the present concession was to enable the European and Eurasian officers to make remittances to England at favoured rates. The notification of Government, however, proceeds without one word of explanation, to state that the allowance "will be admissible whether any remittance is actually made to Europe or not." Those who agitated for securing Exchange compensation did so principally on the ground that they were severe sufferers in the matter of their remittances to Europe. Even assuming for the sake of argument that it was necessary for Government to give head to this agitation, and grant some relief to the sufferers, surely the Government ought not to have gone the length of giving a wholesale increase of salary to all its European and Eurasian officials, no matter whether they remitted any money to England or not. The Eurasian officers of Government have presumably no English domicile, and yet by the general clubbing together of both classes of officers, these men will be encouraged to claim European domicile when otherwise they would never have ventured to put forth such a claim. Another point in the rules which calls for consideration is the fact that retrospective effect is to be given to these rules and that, although these rules were promulgated in August last, the allowance is to be received by every officer entitled to it from 1st April 1893. This concession means an absolute gift of at least 50 lakhs of rupees to a class of men who never expected such a favour, and at the cost of a Treasury threatened with a large and growing deficit of nearly two crores. This needless generosity at the expense of taxpayers cannot fail to serve as a handle to those who are disposed to complain that the interests of the tax-payers of the country are too often subordinated to the interests of the services. The Committee of the Sabha also fails to understand why Europeans and Eurasians are expressly named as entitled to the benefit of these rules : many native members of the covenanted and uncovenanted services send their children for education to England, and have to make remittances to that country, and there can be no justification for expressly excluding them from the same privilege. Lastly, it is also not easy to understand what claim to the present allowance can be advanced by those who have entered the services of Government during the last 4 or 5 years, since the rupee fell to below 1s. 6d., or at any rate by those who will enter the service hereafter.

The Committee of the Sabha would, therefore, respectfully pray that, for the reason stated above, his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to reconsider these rules with a view to introduce such modifications in them as would (1) prevent retrospective effect from being given to them ; (2) limit the privilege to actual remittors up to a certain amount ; and (3) exclude Eurasians who presumably have no English domicile ; and (4) lastly that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will order that no officer who has entered Government service during the last five years or who may enter it hereafter, should be entitled to the special privilege secured by these rules.—Yours, &c,

G. K. GOKHALE,
S. H. SATHE,
Hon. Sec's. Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 31TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again changed by moderate or smal amounts all over the country. The distribution remains practically unaltered, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay, and 10 at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Cochin, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Jhansi, Jeypore and Madras, and 5° in defect at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Rajkot and Jacobabad, and the lowest 56° at Indore. Humidity chanzes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Sholapur, Jeypore and Ajmere. Rain in light showers has fallen at Cuddapah. Pressure is much above the normal, and the weather fine and settled almost everywhere. The atmosphere is rather damp at Goa, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th October, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·724
Extent of cloudy sky (No whole sky clouded =10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·4
General Directions of wind	E, ENE, WNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	183

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
ALL SOULS DAY.
7 a.m.—Requiem Celebration (choral).

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir,, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, sailed yesterday for Hull &c, with general cargo and Major Mackenzie as a cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE City of Wakefield, 1,937 tons, Captain R Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (5th October), with a cargo of 1,02,725 cases Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R P Morrison, Mr C E Allen, Mr J Besefield, Lieut J C Perkins, and 8 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day 9 a m, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix Captain G Nicolich for Trieste and Brindisi :—Captain C Zamara, Mr F Prendhomme, Mr A Hieronimus Revd Sister Mary Paul and friend, and Mr T Seitz ; for Aden—Brigd General and Mr J Jopp, Mr G P Tate, Mr A Munshi and 56 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s K

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st Instant, and the following days, at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of anvils, augers, axes, barrow wheels, bellows, iron buckets, empty casks, tin cans, clocks, canvas hose pipes, old furniture, empty petroleum casks, cast-iron fire bars, portable forges, old files, packing planks, French polish, broken glass, hammers, iron scrap, India-rubber scrap, hydraulic jacks, jim crows, leather scrap, lamps, locks, planes, steel scrap, spring balances, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, iron tanks, lorry wheels, galvanized iron wire for fencing, copal varnish, horse hairs, rails ordinary, diving bell complete, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case bleached yarn.
2 „ coloured scarves.
1 „ green cambrics.
1 „ coloured book-muslin.
1 bale colored blankets.

On account of the concerned—
J 1447 S 372-77—6 cases bleached sewings yarn, No. 2-30—ex s. s. Aston Hall.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd Instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the following furniture of the Oriental Bank, consisting of tables, chairs, screens, cupboards, copying press, shelves, a large cupboard size Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, a large Milner's fire-resisting holdfast safe on stand, 2 iron fire-proof safes on stand, punkhas, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperiol Bank, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, very handsome 8 and 12 lights chandeliers, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and velvet carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of C H ROLLINGS, Esq., and a deceased Parsee gentleman.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong half-shigram
1 pony cart with a chestnut pony
1 bay Arab about 14-2, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness
1 strong-built glass-fronted office shigram
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 strong chestnut Arab horse with victoria and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instaut, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12 lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.

BONA-FIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Ridge Road, near All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, the household furniture and effects, the property of T. W. PEARSON, Esq., the same comprising furniture of Deschamps, Mackenzie and others, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, lamps, bed with English mattresses, pictures by Van Huten, Hamilton Matwell and others, English-built brougham, b. w. Gelding, plants, ferns, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Woodlands," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and good workmanship, bestplated ware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., real satsuma old flower vases and jars, firstrate lamps by Hinks, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-made victoria, choice garden plants, &c., the property of HENRY SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, in the compound of Messrs Scott and Co's Stables—

A number of handsome and first class new and second-hand victorias, vis-a-vis, landaus, broughams, mael phaetons, office shigrams, dog carts, etc.

The carriages are now on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Union Mills, Ld., De Lisle Road, by order of the adjuster, and on account of the Insurances offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton, loose as well as in full-pressed bales, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF BUSHIRE GUM.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 2nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Modykhana, in Kavakhana Lane, by order and in the godown of Syed Mahomed Hazranee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs R. B. Nariman and Co.,

98 cwts. 3 qrs. 14lbs. Bushire gum.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th November. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, close to the Soldiers' swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome black and Steakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate ironframed cottage piano, by Rose and Co, hand-sewing machine Hinks and Ditmar's lamps real oil paintings, rich Persian carpets, rich Table and wall ornaments, fancy chintz tapestry and gold embroidered curtains garden plants, etc. the property of Lieut H J Gill, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on new 4 days before the sale

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohola, in the premises of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s Offices, the valuable substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, English pier glasses, rich chandeliers and hanging argand lamps, wall shades, kerosine hanging stable lamps, elegant made drawing-room chiffoniers and cabinets, almiras, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November, 1, 1893.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.

ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-6.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 230 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c.. &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A CARD.
MITCHELL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF TURKISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
IMPORTERS OF BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES;
Also
SUMATRAS, JAVAS AND TRICHY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Cigars or Cigarettes not Approved can be Exchanged.
Price Lists Gratis on Application to
MITCHELL & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
74, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!
☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

THE efflux of Gold from the Bank of England would appear to have recommenced, Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening reporting the withdrawal of £325,000, making half a million sterling taken in two days, and over a million withdrawn since the earlier part of last week. The price of Consols, however, remained at 98; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¾. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d., say to 33 3-8d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65 7-8; while, in New York, the metal was 2¾ cents lower than the last quotation wired—last Wednesday—at 69¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London unchanged since Saturday at 4·83¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 50,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 70 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98¼d.; Paris Exchange in London was 1¼ centime lower, at frcs. 25·19¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 37s. 6d.; and Deccan Cawnpore at 34s. 3d., sellers. per 416 lbs. cif., November-December shipment to Dunkirk. Spot soft White Wheat in Liverpool was quoted at 5s. 4½d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

A recovery of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, and all grades of Broach were lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions except January-February, for which the advance was 1-16d., the quotation for the nearest and most distant deliveries being the same, at 4 7-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet; the days' Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 8 3-16 cents; while January Futures were one point higher, at 8·16 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales; and the total arrivals, this season, now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	63,000	85,000	69,000
Two days' do. ...	115,000	121,000	134,000
Since 1st September.	1,583,000	1,521,000	2,249,000

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone again to-day, with a moderate business passing; but quotations show no change. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales of Bhownugger at Rs. 192-8; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 180; and 100 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 177; while the Mills have taken 250 bales, made up of 100 each of Sheogaum, at Rs. 180¼; and Morvi, at Rs. 182; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 188, per candy.

WHEAT continues neglected, to a great extent by shippers, and only a small business has been reported again to-day in a quiet market; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS has also been quiet; but a moderate export business has transpired. *Linseed* has declined in value half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	775 bales.
Wheat	8,392 cwts.
Linseed	9,080 „
Rapeseed	2,836 „
Gingelly	6,966 „
Poppyseed	1,424 „
Groundnuts	1,659 „
Castorseed	4,632 „
Rice	5,335 „

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business of importance on any line has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, both for ready and forward delivery, a very fair amount having been done thereat for all positions. For three months' sight Credits the rate has still been 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894; but late in the day we heard of 1s. 3 5-16d. for the latter being done also; the market closing very steady as follows, our quotations being both for ready and forward:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1/8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	1'61	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak, at a slight reduction from yesterday's rates, Fours having been quoted during the greater part of the day at 105 for cash, and 104 13-16 for the November settlement; but at the close a further decline of 1-16 per cent. took place, prices leaving off at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104¾ for Account. The rate for 3½ per Cents recovered to 98¼.

SHARES may be called stagnant, and the only changes in Mill Scrip to-day are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Oriental. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,145 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	10	40 p.m.	19	8
Teheran	31	2	34 p.m.	...	35
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 31st October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
„ Madras	..	38	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Only one line right to Rangoon. There will consequently be some delay on "deferred" traffic to and from Burma.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadar, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 11 a.m., on Thursday the 2nd November.

With effect from Wednesday the 1st November and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three and annas four via Suez and Teheran, rupees two and annas fifteen via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Foreign press rates from India and Burma to United Kingdom remain unaltered, complete revised tariff to all others places will shortly be issued.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th October, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	.....	36
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,603	3,419	131	10,153
Total for 14 weeks...	7,103	3,819	141	11,063
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to correspond-ing date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIRKHAM—October 23, at Lahore, the wife of P D Kirkham, Baluchistan Police, of a daughter, prematurely.
PILKINGTON—October 23, at Bangalore, the wife of H Pilkington, of a son.
SCHREIBER—October 24, at Wellington, the wife of Captain A. L Schreiber, Royal Engineers, of a son.
VAUGHAN—October 20, at Murree, the wife of J C Vaughan, Punjab Police, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

DE SOUZA—BAPTIST—October 18, at Cawnpore, by the Revd. Fr Fulgentius, O C. L C De Souza, Merchan, Amraoti, to Madoline Amelia Helen, eldest daughter of Apothecary T Baptist, Station Hospital, Ferozepore.
HART—TEMPLE—October 24, at Lahore, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, George Sankey Hart, of the Indian Forest Service, to Georgina Mary, daughter of the late T W Temple, Esq.
HUGHES—GRAHAM—October 24, at St Peter's Church, Ranikhet, by the Revd Clement Moore, B A. Captain R G H Hughes, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to Marion, elder daughter of Major General T Graham, C B, Royal Artillery.
MATTHEWS—BUCKLEY—October 18, in the Union Church, Simla, by the Rev J H Bateson, George Matthews, to Kathleen Constance Evelyn, daughter of the late Honorary Surgeon W Buckley, Retired List.

DEATHS.

KIRKHAM—October 25, at Lahore, Kathleen Mary Alice the beloved wife of P D Kirkham, aged 23 years, 1 month and 17 days.
NICOL—October 27, at 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, Henrietta Elizabeth Walker, the infant daughter of T J and M K Nicol.
ORDE—October 12, at Meerut, Muruel Ida, the infant daughter of James Skinner Orde, aged 2 years.
ORDE—October 23, at Meerut, James Skinner Orde, son of the late William Orde, and great-grandson of the late Colonel James Skinner, C. B., aged 35 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"O. L. S."—The cause of the advance in the shares to which you refer (and which has since been lost) appears to have been that it was believed in some quarters that the market value of the shares was too low in view of the payments, which have been made, and which are expected to be made, to shareholders, out of the assets of the Company.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

THE Sherman Act has been erased from the Statute book, having in its short existence of three years worked as much destruction to the economic interests of America and India, as another and a mightier Zenghiz Khan could have accomplished in the same space of time. The Silver Kings fought for their own hand with an audacity and a pertinacity that would have been above all praise in a better cause; but they have been fairly and squarely and, it may be presumed, definitively beaten. Now silver will find its own level in the markets of the world—a level which need not be very low since non-paying mines will no longer add to the store of silver simply to earn a share of the superfluous revenues of the United States. When the production is based on the normal market demand it is not likely to become excessive, though certain mines can undoubtedly turn out silver at sevenpence per ounce. But no miners will sell their produce at sevenpence an ounce or at four times that price now that they be no longer driven to that course by the competition of speculative concerns kept going in the hope of profitting by the enormous purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury. The probability is that after some oscillations, more or less violent, silver will attain a degree of stable equilibrium, to which it has been a stranger for twenty years. The end of the struggle in the Senate between the Repealers and the Silverites was foreseen when on the 11th and 12th October Senator Allen spoke for fifteen hours against the Repeal Bill. Senator Martin undertook to speak ten hours. Neither of these orators had the slightest idea of converting the Repealers to silver principles by their eloquence, nor did they imagine that they would succeed in blocking the Bill and preventing its passing. Their desire was to allow their constituents beyond the Alleghanies to see that they were doing their very best to show the iniquity of the measure and that if it passed the fault would not be theirs. The opposition prepared for the fight by lying down in the ante-rooms to have a good sleep to nurse their strength. Only one of their number remained in the House to note whether there was a quorum, and if possible secure a count-out. This kept the majority always on the alert, and they could only get rest in the Committee-rooms in relays. The officers of the House were also put on in batches. Eleven attempts to count out were made in eleven hours, and the constant rousing up of the sleeping majority to come in and make a quorum told heavily on many as morning began to appear. Meanwhile Mr. Allen's strident voice went on without ceasing. At one in the morning Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts wearily asked Mr. Allen who was reading documents to prove that there was an over-production of agricultural produce, whether he did not think that his speech was over-production. Mr. Allen asked fiercely whether Mr. Hoar wanted to insult him; and the Senator for Massachusetts found it necessary to apologise. All efforts to bring about a compromise proved abortive, President Cleveland setting his face against any measure short of unconditional repeal, which has been at length effected. It is too soon yet to speculate on the ultimate effect of this step on the position of silver and the finances of the United States and the world. But one thing at least is certain, America will require and has the means to obtain an immense quantity of gold. Silver will not serve her purpose. That metal fell in New York yesterday morning to sixty-nine and a-half, and soon went even lower. In London it went down to thirty-two pence half-penny. Silver fell heavily in the Bombay bazaar on Monday evening, when the fact was realised that the repeal of the Silver Bill was imminent. It was Rs. 90 per hundred tolas in the morning; and dropped to Rs. 85 in the afternoon. Yesterday, Tuesday, morning it recovered to Rs. 88, which was but the prelude to a general scramble to get rid of it at any price, when the news came that repeal was a *fait accompli*. The effect on exchange with Europe was inappreciable; not so on the China exchange where the hundred dollars went down from Rs. 188 to Rs. 180. Roughly this would represent a fall of Rs. 12 per candy of cotton, weighing 740lbs. The fall was too heavy to be permanent; it will in the general opinion be followed by a rebound. It is expected that silver, which has now been subjected to a second shock, the force of which was largely discounted when the first took place, will recover somewhat, especially when the rest of the insolvent mines shut down.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE contributes to the *Asiatic Review* a flaming article on what he is pleased to describe as "The Spoliation of Landlords and Tenants in Behar: the Cadastral Corvee." In this connection we are never surprised to hear a great deal about the spoliation of the poor zemindars, who have been enabled by the Permanent Settlement to put into their own pockets some thirty millions per annum of land revenues, which, under a different system, more in accordance with what may be called the public law of India, would have gone into the coffers of the State. The effect of this peculiar diversion of what is in reality State revenue to the enrichment of the revenue collectors, has not been witnessed in any country of the world since Louis XIV. shut up in the Bastile, the famous Farmer-General kept the king and the administration in want of food and clothing, while he was building palaces, and astonishing all Paris with his lavish magnificence. But it is a matter of course that any endeavour to induce the zemindars to pay even half the cost of making a survey and keeping the record, which it was originally stipulated that they should keep in order that the Government might be in a position to see that the ryots were not wronged, would be denounced as an Act of tyrannical oppression. But it is surprising that an effort to enable the ryots to know exactly how they stand, so that they can resist the efforts to oust them from the holdings which it was the declared intention of the State that they should enjoy, should be described as an act of spoliation. Yet in a spirit of weak concession to the more powerful body the tenants have been called upon to pay the half of the small assessment which is imposed to make the survey of holdings and keep a record of individual rights. That is not an act of spoliation, but a measure of protection. Nevertheless, the able and skilful pen of Sir Roper limns the Bengal ryot as a victim of an unfeeling raj and administration. It is not altogether easy to understand how it comes that a great agitation has been suddenly developed in London against a survey, which should have been, and was, intended to be carried out as one of the first conditions of the establishment of the zemindars as *quasi*-proprietors of the land, of which up till Lord Cornwallis' time they had been simply the collectors. That the rights of the tenantry were to be safeguarded was authoritatively laid down at the time, a declaration officially repeated at intervals ever since; and the first step to a preservation of those rights was the making of a survey and the creation of a staff of accountants. Sir George Campbell who went to Bengal, after a long experience of the system prevailing in the North-West and in the Punjab, was astonished to find that in Bengal the ryots were practically without any protection whatever except such as they could obtain by taking the law into their own hands. He was greatly concerned to find that the survey had never been completed, and the records were not properly kept up.

When Lord Mayo became Viceroy he went fully into the question, and concurred with Sir George that the first thing to be done to improve the relations between the zemindars and the oppressed ryots was to obtain a record of rights. With this view and for the improvement of village education it was decided to impose a two-anna assesment on the land—a measure which then, as now, gave rise to much outcry and many passionate declarations that the Permanent Settlement was being set at naught. The lamentable assassination of Lord Mayo by an Afghan fanatic deprived India of that statesman's far-seeing intelligence. Lord Northbrook was an economist of quite a different type, and he easily yielded to the representation that any interference with the "rights of property" was a mistake. The whole plan of survey and record was shelved. When Lord Dufferin became Viceroy his attention was at once arrested by the necessity of giving legislative sanction to a Bill already on the Council for the protection of the rights of the tenants; and putting a step to capricious enhancements of rents, enforced by wholesale and cruel evictions. The remedial legislation, which Lord Dufferin declared he was most anxious to see carried through, was made the object of organised resistance amongst the lesser Parliamentary free lances in London. A big committee, composed of members of both Houses, was got together, and an endeavour was made to force the hand of Lord Dufferin, but happily without effect; the Bengal Tenancy Act was carried. The work was carried forward by Sir Charles Elliot with the approval of Lord Lansdowne; and Lord Cross sanctioned the proposal to institute a cadastral survey as the indispensable preliminary to a complete record of rights. Sir A. MacDonnell has just penned an exhaustive minute, justifying the proposals of Sir Charles Elliot. There has been no haste, no want of deliberation or due consideration, on the part of the successive Governments, Local and Imperial, which have endeavoured to deal with this by-no-means complicated question. Yet there is an outcry in Calcutta and in London as if some unheard of iniquity were about to be perpetrated. Sir Roper denounces it all as a "miserable business," a "cruel persecution," involving for ryots and zemindars "the loss of honour, the loss of peace, and the loss of of livelihood"—plundering the landowners as well as the ryots, blackening the faces of the zemindars in the country, stirring up hatred and strife between them and their tenants, and handing them over to "the blackmailing underlings of our paternal despotism."

The Cadastral Survey means, we are told, the descent on a peaceful district of a Revenue Officer with his swarm of surveyors, assistant surveyors, chainmen and coolies, clerks, record-keepers, and "all the noble army of the Pindarees of modern India," the pay of each to be provided for by the landlords and tenants in the form of a cess payable to Government. No one will suppose that Sir A. MacDonnell is likely to send an army of Pindarees to harry the zemindars and their tenants in order to extract an extra cess for the pecuniary advantage of Government, or that such a course could have been contemplated by Sir George Campbell, or have been accorded the approval of a Viceroy, so wide-minded and benignant as Lord Mayo. But that is what the public at Home and in India are asked to believe. The officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when asking for the sanction of the Government of India to the immediate introduction of a Bill for establishing an agency for the maintenance of a Record of Rights and forwarding memorials to the Secretary of State from five influential landholders' associations, calling in question the legality of a record, has taken occasion to re-state the whole case for a Survey and a Record of Rights in Behar. Sir A. MacDonnell adduces overwhelming testimony establishing the oppression of the ryots who were systematically victimised by illegal enhancements of their assessments, enforced by distraint and eviction. In 1788 the Behar ryots were a prosperous and contented class: they were found by Sir Ashley Eden fifteen years ago to be "poor, helpless, discontented men, bound down to an extreme state of depression, tenants of the richest province in Bengal, yet the poorest and most wretched class in the country." It was denied that this state of things was the result of the exaction of excessive rents and insecurity of tenure; the evil was attributed to over-population. But unfortunately for this argument in other districts in Bengal far more densely populated, the people well-fed, prosperous, and well-clothed. Every competent witness, official and non-official, admits that insecurity of tenure and rack-renting are largely responsible for the difficulties which have confronted the Government in Behar for the last twenty years. The case as regards the zemindars is the reverse of all this. In 1793 the revenue assigned to them in perpetuity by the Permanent Settlement was one-ninth of the Government rent or revenue. Thanks to the reclamation of waste lands, and the unauthorised (and unforeseen) enhancements of the assessment of the cultivators, the landholders' revenue in the course of the century which has since elapsed, has risen to fivefold the amount of the Government rent from the land. In three generations the income of the zemindars of North Behar has increased eightyfold, and in the Darbanga District a hundredfold! The present rental in one district is ten per cent. higher in 1893 than it was in 1883, so that the revenue of Government from the land will be only nine per cent. of the year's rental. Yet it is asserted that it will be mere plunder to ask the zemindars who enjoy this immense increment to pay a three-quarter-anna rate for the cost of a Survey and Record of Rights. They have prospered enormously by a system which has impoverished and ground down the cultivators, whom it was the declared intention of the Government to protect in the enjoyment of their traditional rights and privileges. The wealthy zemindars have been able to make their voices heard, while the millions whom they assessed at will have been voiceless. Public opinion will support the Government in applying the only practicable remedy to that most undesirable condition of things.

THE healthy conditions of the Central Provinces cotton trade is apparently the cause of as great surprise to the provincial officials as to the public, for the Revenue Commissioner, in reviewing the local trade report, cannot forbear marvelling that contrary to common opinion, the export of cotton has been largely growing. Comprehensive tables given in the report clearly show this to be the case, and whereas the average yearly exports during the five years ending 1888 equalled a lakh and twen

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, Midnight.

The Senate have passed the Silver Repeal Bill by forty-three against thirty-two votes.

Oct. 31.

The closing scenes in the debate in the Senate on the Sherman Repeal Bill were remarkable. The House was packed by partisans who exchanged fiery speeches. Pressure was exercised by President Cleveland, who bitterly denounced them.

THE MINERS' STRIKE: THE MEN PREPARING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

At the meeting of the Miners' Federation, held at Derby yesterday, it was agreed to meet the masters immediately and discuss a settlement.

THE INDIAN OCULIST CASE.

The Indian oculists who have been on their trial at the Old Bailey on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences have been acquitted.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Lord Elgin is expected to start for India at the beginning of January.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LATER.

France has granted to Russia the right to use any French naval station in the Mediterranean.

The *Times'* correspondent, who has thoroughly inspected the Toulon arsenal, reports that the French are strong enough to wipe out the present British Mediterranean fleet.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi day before yesterday.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

FURTHER DISTRESSING DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The steamer Kaffir experienced the recent cyclone in the Bay. Her boats were washed away, bulwarks stove in, and cargo damaged.

The ship Woodburn, laden with jute for Dundee, sailed from Chittagong on the 22nd inst., and has been brought into Saugor in tow.

The Mombassa totally dismasted in the cyclone. She felt the full force.

In Noakhally, where there is scarcely a thatched house standing, hundreds of giant trees have been uprooted and the accompanying rain flooded the place. Several villages were inundated and Noakhally presents a scene of desolation.

The loss of life and cattle is very great.

THE COAL EXPERT'S INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

It is probable that during the coming cold season, Government will, in anticipation of the arrival of the special Inspector, promised by the Secretary of State, depute a geological survey officer to examine some of the coal mines in India.

THE INDIAN FISHERIES.

Arrangements are in progress for the deputation of an expert from Australia to examine the fisheries of Burma.

A CAVALRY CONCENTRATION.

The Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops will hold a cavalry concentration of the Ulwar and Bhurtpur Cavalry in the vicinity of Bandikui, early in January. Captain Kaye, R.A., in charge of the Kashmir Artillery Battery, rejoins his regiment immediately.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The latest telegram from Kabul, dated Indiki, morning of the 28th inst., reports all well with the members of the Mission.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS)

JUNAGAD, Oct. 31.

The examination of Serveshwerdas was continued. He deposed to the desecration of the temple and the gods by the Musalmans entering into the *mandirs* and their hitting stones at the idols and the murders that took place within the temple. He enumerated the properties that were stolen or destroyed. They consisted among others of bags of dollars, ashraphis, rupees, and kories. He identified some prisoners concerned in the the loot. Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mula Sharadas, Patel of Kajli, was next examined. He said he was sitting near the *chapri*. He went up the *agash* and saw Karsandas and Baliramdas struck with sticks. He identified some of the Musalmans also striking. He then ran away and concealed himself in Gajanan's temple. The cross-examination of this witness was also reserved.

Ganeshdas Mugatram Bawa was then examined, his examination was not completed when the Court rose.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO NAWAB BAHA-UD-DINBHAI.

A public meeting of the leading nobility and gentry of Saurashtra was held this afternoon in the Bahadurkhanji High School building to vote an address to Mazlur-ul-Maham Vazeersaheb Sheikh Mahomed Baha-ud-dinbhai on his elevation to the distinction of C.I.E. The vote was carried with acclamation and loud cheering, and the proceedings terminated with great *eclat*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this afternoon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, via Lamu and Mombassa, on 31st October.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Reduced	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7/8
Bar Silver	32 3/8

The sum of about £3 35,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Army Department of the Government of India is never cautioned to be economic. Here is another new item of military expenditure. Sanction has been given to the construction, within the fort at Allahabad, of quarters for the accommodation of the European subordinates of the Arsenal at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000.

THE *Madras Times* understands that Sir Henry Stokes is to relinquish his post, on retirement, on the 8th November, when Mr. Bliss will be ready to take over charge.

NEWS come from Penang of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. David Currie, of the Penang Legislative Council, and for many years a leading figure in that colony.

THE Madras Government has decided to apply to the Secretary of State for the services of a gentleman with South Kensington qualifications to take up the post of the Superintendent of the local School of Arts, which is now vacant.

THE French steamer Eridan, which arrived in the Madras roads last Thursday, was towed into the harbour in a disabled condition. It appears that on her voyage from Calcutta to Madras she broke her main shaft, and after making some temporary repairs she managed to reach Madras. She will have to remain there till a new shaft arrives for her from Marseilles. Her passengers were, on Saturday last, transhipped to the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda and sent on to their destination.

THE Potter-Bellew Company draws immense houses in Calcutta, says the *Saturday Journal*, and no wonder. In the opinion of the most critical never have pieces been put on the Calcutta boards more splendidly—never have we seen finer acting. The plays are being given but three times a week, and already Calcutta is sighing to have them daily.

WITH reference to the proposal, emanating from the Karachi Municipality, as to the removal of the Gunpowder Magazine from its present position, the Commissioner in Sind, after communicating with the Government of Bombay, intimates that the Government desire to be informed whether the Municipality are disposed to build a new Magazine for Government at an approximate cost of Rs. 34,000 if the land on which the present Magazine stands is handed over to them. A report on the subject has been called for from Mr. Strachan, pending which consideration is deferred.

THE Karachi Municipality are, it seems, about to make a stir in the matter of the adulteration of ghee. The Health Officer has stated more than once that he is unable under the existing law to prevent the sale of adulterated ghee. A petition signed, we are told, by some 2,000 people and submitted to the Municipality, praying that immediate steps be taken to put a stop to the nuisance, appears to have had its effect. The Managing Committee have resolved that the petition be forwarded to the Commissioner-in-Sind, with a request that the subject be laid before Government with a view to legislation being taken in hand to prevent the adulteration of food and drink. Several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency will also be communicated with.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent of the *Sanjibani* has the following:—"A gang of twenty-five Mussulman robbers attacked a party of sixty-two British soldiers recently at the Sharkhar Pass. The soldiers were marching towards Khelat. The robbers were armed with clubs, while the soldiers had swords to defend themselves. The fight between the parties raged furiously for two hours. Three British soldiers were hurt, and only one robber lost one of his fingers. The robbers plundered a portion of the soldiers' belongings, and fled with them. The correspondent thinks, the victory was the Mussalman robbers', and pertinently asks, 'which is the more potent, the club or the sword?'"

A VERY sad accident happened at Poozoondoung creek on the afternoon of 23rd October says the Rangoon paper, whereby two brothers Falk lost their lives. It would appear that three brothers went to Poozoondoung to spend the day at their grandfather's, Mr. Wagner, and, like all boys, took a ramble, and then resolved to do a little fishing in a tank, but not satisfied with the results, moved on the river, where they saw an empty canoe, and, with the assistance of one of the mill hands, drew it to the shore, and all three lads set out in it, but before they had got 20 yards out the canoe, began to take water, and they quickly got up to a passing Burman's boat, and after bailing out the water from the canoe, made for the shore, but the canoe began to fill more rapidly, and one of the lads got alarmed and stood up with the result that the canoe turned over and all three were precipitated into the river. A passing Chuliah seeing the accident at once jumped into the water and grasped the eldest boy, but finding that he was sinking with him, let go his hold and laid hold of one of the younger ones and took him ashore, and when he returned he found that the younger had sunk, so he endeavoured to do his best for the eldest boy who was still struggling and managed to hoist him on to the floating canoe, from which he unfortunately slipped and sank. After about two hours' search, the bodies of both brothers were found embracing each other.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 21st Oct., 1893, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 73,326, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,07,057, other earnings (estimated) nil, making altogether Rs. 1,80,333, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 214-11-10. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,66,791-13-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 198-9-0.

LOLA MONTES, Countess of Landsfelt, is well-nigh forgotten by this generation, but there are some interesting glimpses of this once-famous person in the Memoirs of Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann) just published by Mr. Heinemann. She was the great favourite of the King of Bavaria till, as Mr. Leland says, the Jesuits and the Munich mob proved too much for her. Mr. Leland knew her in later years in America, and he thinks he must have had a great moral influence over her, because, as far as he is aware, he is the only friend she ever had at whom she never threw a plate or a book, and whom she never attacked with dagger, poker, broom, chair, or other deadly weapon. Her highly-privileged friend declares that he always had a great and strange respect for her singular talents. She is described as very small, pale, and thin with beautiful blue eyes and curly black hair—a typical beauty, with a face full of character, and a person of great and varied reading. She had a mania for meeting all kinds of peculiar people. Once she proposed to Mr. Leland "to make a bolt with her to Europe," but he declined. The secret of his influence is explained by him by the fact that he "always treated her with respect, and never made love or flirted.

AN announcement is made in the *Soir*, a Paris correspondent says, that a new school map published in Italy of that Kingdom, includes the Maritime Alps, Savoy, and Corsica. No foreign "agent provacateur" could do more than such a statement to call up a fighting spirit. It is given in a column of items with sensational heads, one of which refers to the Prince of Naples being made honorary colonel of a regiment quartered at Metz. Another is on the death knell of British naval power in the Mediterranean, which the salutes exchanged by the French and Russian squadrons will thunder out. The *Courrier du Soir* charges Italy with seeking to pick quarrels with France, and inflicting on her new affronts. It is time to say to her that she has filled up the measure of her ingratitude. "Those nice, Italians," says the journal, "scowl and talk big. This would not signify if they spoke only for themselves, but they speak for Germany, for whom they fetch and carry, and attempt to sow the whirlwind because a Russian squadron comes to Toulon. Italy must bark, being told to do so; but should she try to bite, or in other words, go on mobilising troops and rearing huts on the Alps, she will have to pay for it." The *Courrier du Soir*, however, does not despair of the Italians coming round while it is time to a true view of their interests, and refrain from placing themselves in antagonism to France.

TATTOOING prevails more or less among the seamen of all nations, but probably has nowhere been so widely and thoroughly adopted as in the Russian Navy. French officers have never submitted to it, and it is now expressly forbidden, but it is quite otherwise in Russia. The *Temps* has recently given some interesting facts concerning the practice, upon the authority of a Russian lieutenant, who himself is adorned on the right fore-arm with a magnificent red butterfly. The tattooing of the men may be roughly done, but the officers are operated upon in most cases by artists. Generally the midshipman submits himself to the ordeal during his first voyage. The relations between Vladivostok and Nagasaki were once intimate, and on the island of Inassa, near the latter place, is a Russian colony. Russian officers are often there during their cruises, and there it is that Japanese tattooers practise their art. Years ago one of them had the honour to adorn the Grand Duke Alexis with a splendid blue dragon, and thereafter tattooing became the fashion. The artist presents an album containing naval emblems, birds, animals, insects, and geometrical and other designs, from which a selection can be made. For an elaborate design the time of actual torture under the artist's needles may last two hours. The loss of blood is great, and the consequences are sometimes serious. Indeed, in the case of a young officer some ten years ago, gangrene set in, and death resulted. The visits of Russian ships to Inassa are not now so frequent as formerly, and though the practice of artistic tattooing still continues, it is scarcely so prevalent as it was.

AMONG the Anarchists on the Continent free unions are taking the place of marriages. At Saint Chamond one of these unions has been formally celebrated. The following was the form of invitation to the guests: "The citizens Jeanne Dumas and the mate (compagnon) Elie Patouillard have the honour to beg of you te be present at their Free union, which will take place on Saturday, September 30th, 1893, at eight in the evening, in the hall of the Alcazar, thirty-three and thirty-five, Cours d'Izreux, at Saint Chamond.—Elie Petouillard; Jeanne Dumas." M. Godefroy, an Anarchist of local celebrity in one of the lower quarters of Paris, has "gone one more" than the English theorist who was in favour of a division of property and who began to put his ideas into practice the other day by allotting to himself a large portion of the stock of a jeweller. The Frenchman is opposed to work under any circumstances. Going into a fashionable cafe on the grand Boulevards, he ordered a sumptuous repast, including three bottles of wine, a basket of peaches at six francs, hothouse strawberries, and Havana cigars. After consuming all these delicacies, he refused point blank to pay the bill. He had no money, he said, because he did no work, and he did no work because "work degrades a man." To one of such exquisite sensibilities, it must have been particularly trying to be hauled off to gaol in a common prison van.

FULL of years but still alert in intellect and forcible in expression, Archdeacon Denison has once more been a conspicuous figure at the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference. He has, as a Churchman, felt it his duty to make complaint of the shortcomings of the laity. Being supposed to hold one of the largest livings in the diocese in addition to being Archdeacon of Taunton, he finds by experience that he is popularly believed to have superabundant wealth, and can be drawn upon to any extent. He has had fifty applications this year, and they are becoming more numerous as time goes on; but he has been obliged to say within the past few months that all his help money is gone and has been overdrawn; hence the prospect of his being able to make up the deficiency is limited. In this position he complains that he gets practically nothing from the laity of his own parish. About 10,000*l.* a year, he added, goes from his parish to absentee landlords, who do not reside in the place. He had, he continued, been at East Brent for 48 years, and, with one exception, he had never had more than 20*l.* a year from the laity towards the parish charities. When application was made, the answer was "Oh, it is only the Archdeacon, it does not matter." When the Venerable Archdeacon gave among the reasons why he was not exactly in a position of affluence that he "had been engaged for years in all manner of law proceedings," the members of the Conference are reported to have been moved to "much laughter."

PROBABLY no book on the subject of sport ever enjoyed so wide or so long sustained a popularity as the "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" by the late Colonel Peter Hawker, whose Diary, with an introduction by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, is just published by Messrs. Longmans in two substantial volumes. Originally issued in 1814, it has passed through edition after edition, and in the opinion of Sir Ralph its contents are with a few alternations—including, of course, the substitution of breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders—as useful to the present generation as they were to the last and the one before that—particularly in regard to coast fowling. Colonel Hawker, as appears in these volumes, was a man of boundless energy, a shrewd observer, and altogether a very interesting personality. He served with great bravery and distinction under Wellington in the Peninsula, and when a mere boy led his squadron and won the word "Douro" for the colours of his regiment, then the 14th Light Dragoons. In figure he was over six feet, and strikingly handsome, and up to the end of his life stood very erect. His ancestors, it is said, had served in the British army without a break from the days of Elizabeth. It will be a surprise to many to learn that this enthusiastic sportsman was continually fighting against illness, and frequently incapacitated by his severe wound. It was at the battle of Talavera that a bullet went right through his thigh, the bone of which was so severely shattered that he was compelled in 1813 to retire from active service.

M. TERRONT, the French bicyclist, who has just ridden from St. Petersburg to Paris, has given a correspondent in the latter city some account of his journey. The Russians, he says, are friendly people, but they do not know how to make good roads. He could never have imagined such bad roads as theirs. They were indeed not rideable. For a couple of hundred miles he was in a mud river, called a road. The mud was sticky, and it was impossible to ride. In the mire were deep ruts and stones like boulders. He had to trudge alongside his bicycle. In the sandy part of Russian Poland the machine was constantly sinking deep in the sand. The cold was biting, and there were sleet storms. He bought sacks, which he cut open at the ends, and, making slits in them for his arms, wore them over his close-fitting buckskin garments. Governors of towns accompanied him out on the way in their troikas. The Polish ladies at Warsaw covered him with compliments and flowers. He was kindly received in Germany, where he enjoyed good roads; some honest Germans cried: "Vive la France!" but they might have been joking. Be this as it may, he found them good-natured, except in one instance, when a pistol was fired at him. Notwithstanding the badness of the roads in Russia, he found that cycling is cultivated a good deal there.

"THE laity," observed Mr. Vernon, Rector of St. Audrie's, Bridgewater, and author of "Gleanings after Harvest," at the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference, "expect every parish clergyman to do his duty." According to the same authority, their conception of this "duty" is a rather extensive one. His sermons, in the first place, must never be dull, and, if not eloquent, they must be instructive and interesting. He must never be irritable or out of temper; he must be patient and bear instruction and reproof from those of his people least qualified to give these. He must indulge in no unbecoming recreation, his judges being of opinions singularly varied. He must not indulge in athletics, lest he give offence to pious souls; he must indulge in athletics, or fail to be in touch with his young men. He must rise to the expectations of the most ritualistic young lady; he must not offend the evangelical. He must, indeed, be all things to all men. Meanwhile, too often he had to eke out his income by teaching, and instruct boys in "Numbers" when they were panting for their "Exodus," or to undertake literary work for bread and cheese. The moral which Mr. Vernon draws from this is, that if the duties of the clergy towards the laity are manifold, the duty of the laity to the clergy is to render their requirements from them possible of fulfilment.

THE EXTRA STEAMER ROME.

THE extra steamer Rome, which left Aden at 8-30 on Tuesday morning, may be expected to arrive in harbour at 9 a.m., on Sunday, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Coombs
Mrs Thornton
Miss Eckhout
Mr and Mrs J F Barry, infant and ayah
Mr Chamberlain
Miss Stratton
Capt and Mrs Hutton Dawson
Mr W E Kight
Surg-Lieut-Col Young
Mr and Mrs Mitchell
Col N Chamberlain child, and nurse
Capt and Mrs F C Carter
Miss G H Wilkinson
Mrs Burke, two infants and maid
Mr Mackay
M Benohr
Mrs Pemberton
Mrs Coffino
Lieut and Mrs J M Home,
Mr and Mrs Boyle
Mrs Sevenoaks
Miss Harding
Miss Valpy
Rev and Mrs W J Price and three children
Rev A Gatehouse
Rev A P C Jameson
Miss K Wright
Mrs Leather, child and maid
Lieut H J Thacker
Mrs Harris, infant and nurse
Mrs J McClouhry
Miss M Stockbridge
Miss E M Main
Miss T M Gibbs
Mr and Mrs A C Firth
Mr and Mrs G H Mackail and infant
Mr and Mrs E R W Carroll and two children
Mrs Hathaway, infant and ayah
Mr and Mrs K Erskine
Mr Murray
Mrs Manisty
Mr and Mrs H S Jones
Lieut N A H Budd
Miss Campbell
Mr and Mrs Wilson
Mr Collins and friend
Mr A S A Westropp
Mrs Harrison and infant
Mrs Elliott
Mrs H M Gibbs and infant
Capt Stopford
Miss Dolerot
Miss McDonald
Mr and Mrs A B Kennedy, two children and ayah
Mr and Mrs J Stanford
Miss Mabel Wodd
Mr Alex Dow
Mr T Sharples
Mr L Brassey
Mr A W Ray
Mr J L Lyle
Mr Tattersall
Miss Olivier
Dr Mead
Mr Hathaway
Mr H P Farnham
Mrs Blaker and four children
Mr McCaskell
Mr E J Porthern
Miss Cowdell
Mr Sanders
Mr G K Hatch
Mr Bowring
Mr H G Jackson
Mrs Daglish, infant and three children
Mr W Partridge
Mrs Wadie and child
Lieut Reeve
Lieut Burton
Mrs Douglas
Mr Amor
Miss Landell
Miss McDonnell
Mr and Mrs Bower
Miss Morris
Miss Strahan
Mr Hardy
Mr and Mrs Mallett
Mr Harding
Miss Spufford
Mr W M Taylor
Mrs Collins
Mrs Hardy
Mrs Hilliard
Miss Pownall,
Mr Berendra C Sen

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surg-Capt Collie
Mrs Collie
Mr and Mrs Lane, child and maid
Capt Currie
Mr F G Mayne
Mr W White
Mr and Mrs T B Fry
Mr and Mrs G W F Buckland
Mr and Mrs Littledale
Mrs A Forbes
Miss Hunter
Mr and Mrs D C Johnstone, infant and nurse
Miss Johnstone
Mrs Stuart and infant
Mr J Hiddlesdale
Mr and Mrs A F Beaufort
Mrs Bolleau, infant and nurse
Mrs C J O'Donnell
Mr Kane
Surg-Lieut-Col W Hare
Mrs Hare
Capt R E Phillips
Mr W H Burke
Major Newnham-Davis
Mrs Verschoyle
Surg-Major and Mrs J Anderson
Capt and Mrs K L Ramsay
Mr and Mrs MacNab
Mr J A Robertson
Mr P G Shewell
Mr W H Bennett
Mr G A Dolby
Mrs W Symons
Mr and Mrs H C Streatfield
M F Hay
Mr and Mrs Naylor
Dr McLaughlin
Capt W G Yates
Mr G E Frost
Lieut-Col C E Swaine
Mr and Mrs Heeman
Mrs Clougstoun
Mr W Butler
Mr, Mrs and Miss Jackson and two children
Miss R C Lorne
Mr M D Taylor
Mr and Mrs Lawrie
Mr E B Steedman
Mr Keys
Mr and Mrs Morris
Mrs Plinston
Mr Butler
Mrs Cockin and child
Mrs Millonizer
Mrs G B Reid
Rev Dr Valentino
Mr Chann
Rev W Beatley
Miss Boatley
Mr and Mrs Cooper
Mr G Chainney
Mr Karpeles and friend
Mr Sehmer
Col G Erskine
Surg-Col Chesnaye
Mrs Hudson
Mr T A Buckley
Miss Straham
Capt Maclagan
Mr Friedheim
Mr G C Walker
Master D Curling and Governess
Mr H Gill
Mr T Pitman
Mrs L Johnstone
Col Greig
Mr J Horne
Miss Blair
Miss Townshend
Mr E J Drake-Brockman
Mr Greig
Mr H C Wright
Mr and Mrs P S Henderson
Miss Roberton
Surgn-Capt Stoney
Mr W Shirreff
Mrs H E Penton
Dr and Mrs Cleghorn
Mrs Brown
Miss Boughey
Mrs D McGow
Mr C Mildred
Mr Boyd
Mr Fawcett
Miss Naylor
Mr Grakham
Surgn-Major G A Hughes
Mr Soether
Mrs Grabben
Mrs Coffin
Miss Blair
Mrs Riddlesdale
Mr C Fraser
Mr and Mrs J Speid
Mr Barnes
Mr Kaufmann
Mrs Tait
Mr M Cohen
Mr J J Laing
Mr and Mrs A B Marriott
Mr H J Jackson
Major J M E Waddy
Mrs Brodie and child
Miss H Going Phillips
Mr J Elliot
Col and Mrs A H Prinsep
Mr H J Towell
Mr Darley
Rev W W Campbell
Mrs Delius
Mr B W Benton
Mr and Mrs Sydney Thuillier
Lieut-Col W S Hore

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr D R Dady
Mr Meyerstein

FOR KURRACHEE (via Bombay)—Mr and Mrs Turton Smith, Mr and Mrs Croal, Col and Mrs W H Meiklejohn. Mrs W G Mackenzie and child.

FOR MADRAS (via Bombay)—Miss Miller, Surg Adams, Mr and Mrs T P Peak and two children, Miss Dyson, Mr and Mrs C Pinsent. Mr B A Marsden, Mr W Barton Wright.

FOR SYDNEY (via Bombay)—Mr and Mrs Charles Wilson.

FOR YOKOHAMA (via Bombay)—Mr D O Earle, Mr S C Davies.

INDIAN CROP PORSPECTS.

PUNJAB CROPS.

The following note on the second forecast of the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for 1893 is issued:—

The estimated area of the sesamum crop, though 1 per cent. below that of the first forecast, is still 3 per cent. above the final result for last year.

A note on the second forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for 1893 is as follows:—

The season has continued, on the whole, favourable for cotton, though some damage has been done by heavy floods in July. The present estimate, though about 2 per cent. below that made at the commencement of the season, is still 14 per cent. above the final result of last year. These intermediate returns, however, are only conjectural.

A note on the second forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for 1893 is published in which only 7 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

This crop is grown for the dye mainly in the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Districts, where the Chenab floods in July caused great damage. The area now estimated is 2·6 per cent. below that of the first forecast of this season and 13·9 per cent. below the final result of last year, being 56,200 acres.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 30.

10 p.m.	77·2

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	84·3

How a German photographer capped the feats of the familiar "lightning artist" of the "Variety" stage, is related by Dr. Schnaus in his "Photographic Diversions." This ingenious person, having to amuse an evening party, caused a number of photographic portraits of guests, who were known to be coming, to be transferred to panels and painted over in oil colours. This done, he covered the portraits with an opaque film of the water-colour known as Chinese White. Thus provided, he appeared in the character of a travelling "lightning artist," and having chosen his subject and taken care to place his easel so that observers could not get directly behind him, he began, to the accompaniment of slow music, to imitate the gestures and movements of a painter at work. At work in truth he was, but it was only at the simple task of removing the white film. Having added a few extra touches of oil paint to make the whole look fresh, the operator produced the portrait, repeating the operation with other subjects, to the great astonishment of the company. Ladies are, it is admitted, less easy to deal with, because of the impossibility of knowing beforehand what costumes or hair ornaments they will appear in.

AN eccentric Baltic Baron (writes a correspondent) is being much talked about at Copenhagen. Baron von Fircks has married a Hungarian of great beauty, who is a circus rider. On his journeys, and even when out walking, the Baron is accompanied by wolves, two monkeys, a wonderfully tame and trained lion, and a herculean negro. These remarkable companions are everywhere objected to by the police, and the Baron has been fined incalculable times. He lately thought a Danish officer paid the Baroness too much attention. Some words ensued, and a duel with swords was arranged. The next morning the officer arrived with his witnesses. Soon after, the negro informed the officer that his master was not well, and therefore he would represent him. Hereupon the negro made a sound, and one of the wolves which had accompanied him approached and began to sniff at the officer. Another time Baron Fircks having taken some offence, conducted a friend into his study. Here the friend had to listen to a long conversation, after which the Baron opened the door, admitted the lion, and then walked out. The animal growled every time the gentleman moved, and this tete-a-tete lasted six hours.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1892-93.

IN framing the estimates for the year, writes Mr W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Trust, in the annual administration report, which was published yesterday, the Trustees anticipated a fall in the exports of grain, which in 1891-92 were exceptionally large; but the prospects at the time were sufficiently favourable to justify the revenue being fixed at a sum that would have left a small surplus after meeting the estimated expenditure of the year. In the first quarter these expectations seemed in a fair way of being realized, bat thereafter the exports of grain and trade in other staples, fell away very rapidly without any compensating increases, and the result of the year's work is that instead of a surplus there is a deficit which amounts to the considerable sum of Rs. 1,55,606, and would have exceeded 2½ lakhs, but for large savings effected in expenditure.

The estimates and actuals compare as follows:—

	Estimated (Budget.) Rs.	Actuals Rs.
Expenditure, including interest on debt	47,66,370*	46,53,110
Revenue	47,81,193*	44,97,504
Surplus...	33,810	Deficit 1,55,606

The deficit includes charges aggregating Rs. 1,55,048 for Sinking Funds and Rs. 1,11,348 for depreciation of plant of all kinds. It will be made good from the Revenue Reserve Fund which the Trustees have accumulated against any temporary falling off in revenue. The amount so accumulated is Rs. 14,99,398, which has been invested in securities of the par value of Rs. 15,94,486, as follows:—

	Rs.
Government paper 4 p. ct. in Stock notes of the nominal value of	8,63,800
Port Trust 4 p. ct. Securities of the nominal value of	21,700
Do. 4 p. ct. Debentures 1883 and 1885 issue	5,05,005
Do. 5 p. ct. do. 1887 issue	1,66,980
Cash surplus of 1891-92, uninvested	37,081
Total	15,94,486

The withdrawal of the amount of the deficit at the current market rates for these Securities will reduce the reserve to about Rs. 14,43,500.

The Capital Debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1892-93 stood at the sum of Rs. 4,93,17,685, of which Rs. 3,60,06,009, inclusive of the Prince's Dock Loan, since repaid, were due to Government and Rs.1,33,11,676 to Security and Debenture holders. Of the sum mentioned, as due to Government, Rs. 2,65,70,732 bears interest at 4½ per cent., Rs. 89,86,226 (the Victoria Dock Loan) 4 per cent. and Rs. 4,49,051 bears no interest. In the course of the year the debt to Government has been reduced by Rs. 26,831, which was made up of the sale-proceeds of the materials of old sheds (Rs. 1,056) and the unappropriated balance (Rs. 25,775) of one lakh of rupees set aside each year for the reduction of Capital Debt or construction of new works chargeable to Capital. One-half of these payments has, under the arrangement with Government been applied towards the reduction of the 4½ per cent. interest bearing, and the other half towards the non-interest bearing debt.

But the most notable event of the year with regard to the Capital Debt was the raising of a Debenture Loan at 4 per cent. to repay the 4½ per cent. loan made by Government for the construction of Prince's Dock which originally stood at the sum of Rs. 75,96,914. In June 1891 the Trustees, seeing their other Securities bearing 4 per cent. interest, were selling above par, made their first proposal to raise this loan. It was necessary, however, that the Act should first be amended to empower their doing so, and before this could be done the opportunity of raising a loan on sufficiently profitable terms had passed away. A second attempt was made in 1893, but Rs. 14,35,876 only had been floated within the minimum rate, meaning an annual saving in interest of Rs. 7,180 when the market fell, and the further issue of debentures had to be postponed. On the revival of prices, tenders were again invited in November 1892, and the whole of the balance, Rs. 61,61,000 was subscribed at an average of about 100¼. The transaction does not affect the amount of the debt, being simply a transfer of a portion from Government at 4½ to the public at 4 per cent., but it will in future make a further saving in interest payments of Rs. 30,850 per annum.

DEBT AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

The amount was not paid to Government until shortly after the close of the year, as they were not prepared to receive it until the accounts of the year 1893-94 were opened. It appears accordingly in the Trustees' accounts for 1892-93 as an addition to the Capital Debt which, including Rs. 1,00,000 received from Government on account of the Victoria Dock Loan, is shown as amounting to Rs. 5,55,51,854. The actual Capital Debt at the end of the year was accordingly Rs. 4,93,90,854, the amount of the loan held temporarily in deposit being deducted.

ASSETS.

The general Balance-Sheet (pages 2-5 of the accounts) shows that against this debt after deducting the price received for land, &c., sold, the property now vesting in the Trustees has cost Rs. 5,24,00,639. Full details of the several items comprised in this amount are given in the statement of expenditure on Capital account (pages 7 to 15), but it may be explained, what is not quite apparent, that five-sixths of the amount is on account of land estates and docks, and the remaining one-sixth of buildings and machinery. If the land estate were valued at its present market value instead of at its original cost, the amounts would be largely increased, while the docks and buildings are almost wholly permanent structures which have not sensibly depreciated in value.

The difference Rs. 31 lakhs between the book value Rs. 524 lakhs and the Capital Debt of the properties Rs. 493 lakhs represents the Capital expenditure met from surplus revenue in the twenty years that have elapsed since the formation of the Trust.

APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

A statement is appended showing the Surplus Revenue or Deficit each year for the 20 years ending 1892-93. The net amount of Surplus is Rs. 45,54,564 which has been appropriated as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
To Capital—		
Prince's Dock	11,48,013	
New Works, ordinary	8,20,357	
Morewether Dry Dock	3,23,107	
Paid to Government in liquidation of Debt:—		
Interest bearing	3,32,804	
Non-interest bearing	2,82,488	
	6,15,292	
Paid in liquidation of Debenture Loans	1,89,828	
		30,97,197
Loss and Expenses on account of Debenture Loans		32,644
Sinking Funds held in reserve		80,331
Revenue Reserve Fund		13,43,792
	Rs.	45,54,564

In addition to these several amounts the Trustees have set aside sums aggregating Rs. 13,78,000 for depreciation as follows:—

Depreciation of temporary Sheds, &c., appropriated annually to Capital works	2,51,978
Depreciation of machinery, dredging plant, tugs, pilot schooners, launches, &c., &c., held in deposit to meet cost of renewals and replacement	11,26,022
Rs.	13,78,000

The growth of revenue arising from the increasing trade of the Port and the development of the land estates and other resources of the Trust have further enabled the Trustees to make reductions from time to time since 1st April 1892, in the rates chargeable on goods and shipping which have relieved the trade of taxation to the extent of over 10 lakhs per annum.

SINKING FUNDS.

The measures now in operation for the reduction of debt are—(1) the annual provision of a lakh of rupees for the construction of new works chargeable to capital, or repayment of debt; and (2) a Sinking Fund which in about 41 years will extinguish the debt of Rs. 90,86,226 due to Government for the Victoria Dock.

In view of the fact (see para. 7) that the bulk of the Trustees' Capital Debt is on account of land, which must continuously improve in value, and docks and substantial buildings of permanent construction, which can only very gradually deteriorate, the progress that is being made for the reduction of debt would seem to be fully sufficient for the purpose, and the accounts disclose a state of things in every respect satisfactory as regards assets and liabilities.

On the other hand while trade is so depressed as it was in the year under report, no further material reduction in the charges levied at the Docks and Bunders appears at all feasible.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS.

The income and expenditure of the Trust, for the past five years compare thus:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Income	43,67,615	41,97,745	43,00,761	48,10,314	44,97,504
Expenditure:—					
Interest	18,55,698	19,91,836	20,45,210	21,19,990	21,37,349
Other charges	21,89,736	22,92,146	23,04,440	25,03,972	25,15,961
Total	40,45,434	42,83,982	43,49,650	46,23,962	46,53,110
Surplus...	2,62,171	Deficit 85,536	Deficit 48,889	Surplus 1,86,352	Deficit 1,55,606

Taking the five years together the net result is a surplus of Rs. 1,58,492.

Comparing 1892-93 with 1888-89 the growth in expenditure is Rs. 6,07,676. Of this Rs. 2,81,951 is in interest charges on Capital expenditure; Rs. 70,998 is for working expenses of the Merewether Dry Dock completed in 1890-91 Rs. 44,931 is the first half-yearly payment of the Victoria Dock Sinking Fund; Rs. 52,710 is for increased expenditure in dredging the docks and dock channels to 55 on T. H. D., or two feet more than it was maintained at in 1888-89, and also to the deepening of the berths alongside the Harbour Wall used by the coasting steamers; Rs. 23,997 is on account of payments to hamallage contractors, which are in proportion to the dock revenues of the year; Rs. 12,084 for new burners for the Light Houses, and Rs. 16,528 is the increase in payments to the Municipality for general tax, water and halalcore rates.

VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT.

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years has been as follows†:—

		1888-89. No	1888-89. Tonnage	1889-90. No	1889-90. Tonnage
Square-rigged

38,117 tons. The imports of three previous years were :—1889-90—49,140 tons ; 1890-91—31,594 tons ; and 1891-92—29,432,—Average tons 36,722.

PIECE-GOODS.

In the report for 1891-92 the imports of Piece-Goods were shown to have fallen off to the extent of 28,230 bales as compared with 1890-91, which was about an average year. Last year owing to the low rate of exchange the rise in the price of raw material and strikes in Manchester, there was a further decrease of 23,727 bales.

The exports also show a decrease of 19,301 bales. It is noticeable, however, that the proportion shipped at the docks owing to the general increase of traffic by coasting steamers using the harbour walls has risen from 48,277 to 61,558 bales. The imports and export at both docks and bunders were as follows :—

IMPORTS.	Bales.		EXPORTS.	Bales.	
1885-86..	310,703			153,032	
1886-87..	311,083			179,534	
1887-88...	290,317	Average		230,773	Average
1888-89..	339,140	315,723 bales.		204,311	199,956 bales.
1889-90...	307,999			210,765	
1890-91...	319,037			221,330	
1891-92..	290,987			218,816	
1892-93...	267,140			199,259	

The grain trade contributes on wheat and other grain an average about a sixth of the whole revenue derived from wharfage fees and a considerable share of the shed and ground rents earned in the neighbourhood of the docks. Any rise or fall in the demand for grain has therefore a special significance to the Trust, as a movement one way or the other has, for some years past, practically determined whether a year's operations would yield a deficit or a surplus. The trade in 1891-92 was unusually large at the docks, whence all the shipments to Europe are made the exports in that year having risen to the unprecedented quantity of 791,139 tons, owing to the demand for wheat in Europe resulting from short crops in Russia. Last year, in the absence of similar stimulating causes, there was a depression in the trade for the greater part of the year, and the corresponding shipments declined to 472,976 tons, or 40 per cent. less than the shipments of 1891-92.

The imports were less than they have been for several years, namely, 137,805 tons, against 178,464 in 1891-92, and an average in the five preceding years of 191,022 tons.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Bunders. Tons.	Docks. Tons.	Total Tons.	Bunders. Tons.	Docks. Tons.	Total Tons.
In 1881-82	140300	...	140300	227522	453863	681385
1882-83	138747	...	138747	177934	259738	437672
1883-84	137557	...	137557	179590	340963	520553
1884-85	122004	...	122004	136324	380954	516878
1885-86	124554	143	124697	198395	420738	619011
1886-87	147767	2330	149997	239132	542594	781826
1887-88	185537	2052	187589	251988	335927	587515
1888-89	215318	6918	222236	142606	843475	986081
1889-90	150367	42343	192710	108823	298339	407165
1890-91	133498	69380	202878	95831	354564	450395
1891-92	121055	53409	174464	101223	791139	892362
1892-93	106316	31489	137805	115439	472976	588415

TWIST AND YARN

The imports of twist and yarn got less every year. Last year they declined 17 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1891-92. The exports on the other hand increasing, demand in China and Japan having last year run up the quantity to the highest point yet reached, viz., 505,249 bales. The progress made is illustrated by the following figures :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1885-86	45,598	245,270
1886-87	42,799	284,626
1887-88	43,071	388,861
1888-89	41,276	387,131
1889-90	40,599	431,255
1890-91	44,136	500,842
1891-92	42,530	491,183
1892-93	35,271	505,249

The shipments in the Wet Docks amounted to 434,401 bales, and the shipments by vessels loading in the stream to 70,848 bales.

SEEDS.

Good crops in India, the low rate of exchange, and a demand arising from a deficiency in Europe have combined to increase the exports of seeds in the last two years about 40 per cent. above the average of the four preceding years. The value of this increase from a Port Trust point of view will be better understood by stating that it means an addition to the annual revenue from wharfage fees of about Rs. 90,000.

	Docks. Tons.	Bunders. Tons.	Total Tons.
1887-88	214,880	56,652	
1888-89	318,639	34 102	
1889-90	291,622	20,736	
1890-91	298,811	18 033	
Average of 4 years ..	281,255	32,381	321,636
1891-92	442,331	10,496	452,827
1892-93	429,079	11,789	441,468

The imports by sea although they are increasing under the influence of th facilities afforded by Shepherd and Co.'s line of coasting steamers are still insignificant, and amounted to 40,796 tons only last year.

GROUND RENTS.

In ground rents there is a deficit of Rs. 15,153 as compared with the actuals of 1891-92. The receipt were about equally divided between leasehold land and land let on monthly tenancy for the storage of goods, &c. The former advanced during the year to the extent of about Rs. 10,000, because of a number of leaseholds having fallen into the payment of higher rates of rent. The depreciation was, therefore, wholly due to the smaller occupation of land on monthly tenancy for the storage of goods which was due to several causes, the more important being the depression in the grain trade, the less occupation of land for the storage of cotton owing to a late crop, and to more cotton being stored in the godowns on the Colaba Company's land ; and the transfer to their own premises at Mazagon of a large part of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s stock of coal, which for some years had been almost all stored at Mody Bay.

DOCK REVENUE OTHER THAN WHARFAGE.

In framing the estimates of the Wet Docks for the year, the Trustees calculated on a revenue of Rs. 23,16,700, and the actua lreceipts were Rs. 21,62,786. There was thus a deficiency as compared with the estimate of Rs. 1,53,914, of which Rs.1,22,804 were short in dock dues on goods and wharfage fees alone, leaving Rs.31,110 as the deficit under other heads.

In comparison with the actual of the previous year this deficit was Rs. 63,388.

Last year 770 vessels entered the Docks, and that 372 were accommodated alongside the Harbour walls outside the Docks, making a total of 1,142 or 62·9 per cent. of the number that entered the Harbour. In the months of April, May, June and March, the busiest time for exports at this Port, the vessels that entered the docks numbered 332, being at the rate of 84 a month, whereas the monthly average for the rest of the year was 54. The reason of the fall from 78·8 to 67·3 in the proportion of tonnage using the docks is evidently due to the depression in trade having principally affected the class of vessels accustomed to unload and load their cargoes in docks, whereas the tonnage of vessels in the Calcutta, Persian Gulf and Coast trade that moor in the stream has remained stationary. In April and May 21 vessels were delayed three or four days in getting alongside the quay, as trade not being brisk the vessels occupying berths were detained longer than usual waiting for cargo. To this cause as also to the increased number of vessels laid up in the Wet Docks for repairs is due the enhancement of 12 per cent. in the receipts from vessels, viz., from Rs. 69,410 to Rs. 77,998.

(To be concluded.)

M. CARNOT having intimated to the Dutchess of Magenta the concern he felt on hearing of Marshal MacMahon's state, receives a daily bulletin from the family physician, writes a correspondent on the 12th ultimo. According to the last a slight improvement is remarked. The Paris Correspondent states us that so numerous are the messages of sympathy addressed to the family that an additional wire has been put on at the village post-office near Marshal MacMahon's residence. Italy is being represented as wanting an excuse to pick a quarrel with France. The King of Italy's message about Marshal MacMahon, which the Italian Ambassador has communicated to the Dutchess of Magenta, should put to flight these rumours, and discredit the invidious counsels which can only make bad blood between the French and Italian nation. The King says he holds in affectionate remembrance the glorious part taken by the Marshal in the war of 1859, and with every member of his family, prays that he may be long preserved to the gratitude of Italions and the admiration of the brave French Army. The Secretary of the Town Council of Paris and Councillor Denys Cochin were delegated to go yesterday, to La Foret to express sympathy for the MacMahon family and regret at the Marshal being prevented by illness from attending the banquet at the Hotel de Ville in honour of the Russian officers. The doctor told them that the Marshal might pull through this time, but that he was extremely week and suffered in his sleep. He and Marshal Canrobert are now the only survivors of the Marshals created by Napoleon III. Of all the others St. Arnaud alone died in a campaign. Of the thirty-three Marshals of the First Napoleon ten died violent deaths.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubon.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. JOHN MORLEY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., addressed a crowded Conservative meeting in the Huddersfield Town Hall, on the 9th instant. The hall was filled sometime before the proceedings commenced, and the interval was passed in singing "patriotic" songs to the accompaniment of the organ, and in throwing upon a sheet suspended above the platform portraits of Sir J. Crosland, the member for the borough, or local Tory leaders, and extracts from various writers and speakers criticising Mr. Gladstone and his Home Rule policy—Mr. J. A. Brooke presided.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who was received with cheers and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," said :—He would ask them that evening to allow him to examine the policy of the Separatist or Repeal party, and to notice, in order to destroy, some of the accusations and calumnies which some of their leaders had constantly brought against the Unionist Opposition. The *Times* commenting on his speech at Stalybridge indicated that it had been incumbent on him to recur to old issues and to "slay the slain." He wished he could be as confident as the *Times* that the policy, the assertions, the reckless fictions circulated by the Home Rule party could with truth be described as slain. Very few of the six millions electors of this country had time to study Parliamentary debates at any length, and it was only by politicians who had been engaged in those debates going about the country and proclaiming the great principles of the Unionist cause that they could gain the confidence of the majority of the British electors. They must not be afraid of going over the same ground more than once. This great battle which they were fighting for the United Kingdom, for the supremacy of Parliament, for the freedom of the nation, or the liberty of every individual in every legitimate practice, pursuit, or belief, was a battle against a monstrous coalition of those who would sacrifice anything for power, and who were in close alliance with those who claiming to represent Ireland were animated by inveterate and hereditary hostility to the rule of Britain, to the people of Britain, and to the laws of Britain, who were the violent and rapacious antagonists of all property, agricultural, manufacturing, industrial, commercial, who appealed to race hatred in Ireland and religious bigotry and fanaticism, and to the greed for plunder in order that they might raise the worst of the frish passions against the Parliamentary Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Those were the reasons why he was glad to come amongst them and to travel about the country addressing as many meetings as he could, so far as his strength would permit him. He passed from those general statements to put before them in some detail the statements which their opponents had had the hardihood to make, and the accusations and calumnies which they had brought against the Unionist party. Two distinguished members among the members of the present Home Rule Government had excelled all other in recklessness of statement on the merits of the Home Rule measure, and false charges against the conduct of those who were opposed to it. He alluded to the speeches made in the country by Mr. John Morley at New castle, and by Mr. Asquith in Althorp Park. He would take Mr Morley first, because he was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He spoke at Newcastle on the 28th August, and he said that the Unionists proclaimed at the meeting of Parliament and on the formation of the new Government that the disuse of the Coercion Act in Ireland had led to anarchy and bloodshed in that country. That was an untrue statement. No single Unionist ever made such a statement. The charge they brought against Mr. Morley was that he had abandoned unnecessarily two valuable provisions of the Criminal Law procedure Act which provided that a person or persons suspected of crime could be examined by, he belived, in Scoland, an official called the procurator Fiscal when any definite charge was brought against him—and the argument of the Ardlamont case—he did not for a moment alluds to the details of it—was a very curious specimen of the kind of jurisdiction, because the prisoner was examined in secret, and he did not know, at first, the details of the evidence against him, and he was not allowed to see any of his friends' That was far more rigorous than the Irish law. In Ireland the law as to a person suspected of crime was that he could be brought before the magistrates and cross-examined, and other parties, knowing the circumstances in regard to the crime, or thought to know them, could be brought before a magistrate and examined when a definite charge or accusation had been made against any person. They would see that the law in Scotland was in a rather more severe form, and he could not imagine that any objection would be taken to it by a man like Mr. Morley. But, obeying the instincts of his party, which were always on the side of disorder—(hear, hear),—he abandoned that provision of the criminal law in Ireland, and he abandoned another provision which was of great value—he abandoned the provision of law which allowed when it was obviously impossible to get an impartial and reliable jury together in any locality where a crime had been committed, the trial to be moved to some other locality, where it could be held, and where it was reasonably certain that an honest and independent jury could be got. That was often done in England, and also in Scotland, and it could be done in Ireland under one of the provisions of the Criminal Law Procedure Act. That Mr. Morley abandoned. Under that procedure in Ireland it was in the highest degree probable, and it had been borne out by actual experience, that by moving the trial to other localities they got a better class of juries who would weigh the evidence without fear or favour. The Unionist party brought a charge against Mr. Morley that the abandonment of that clause would lead to an increase of crime, lawlessness, and failure of justice. And so it did; there was no doubt about it. Mr. Morley said their statements were untrue, but it was Mr. Morley's contradiction that was untrue.—(Hear, hear.) When Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—and his colleagues left office Ireland, as a whole, was fairly peaceable.—(Hear, hear.) A great number of counties were altogether removed from the operation of the Coercion Act, but three counties of large extent—Kerry, Clare, and Limorick—formed an alarming exception to that state of things. There well known forms of agrarian crime abounded and were committed with absolute impunity, and no conviction could be obtained even on the clearest evidence. That was the case at the spring assizes, and the judges charge in the summer revealed a worse state of things than in the spring, and yet convictions were just as they were in the spring, totally absent from the administration of justice in that part of Ireland. Mr. Morley complained that the Unionist-party brought five votes of censure against him in relation to that part of Ireland. They did nothing of the kind. No direct vote of censure was brought against Mr. Morley, but the Unionist party, on certain occasions, moved the adjournment of the House which was a totally different thing, and which was a convenient mannar in the House of Commons of dealing immediately with grave and urgent matters. What he wanted to point out was that Mr. Morley, who accused them of making wild accusations against him for abandoning the Coercion Act, made a false accusation, himself, for they did not make a wild accusation They made precise charges, and they proved them, and showed that they were founded upon serious facts—facts that could be proved, because a minority composed of nearly half the House of Commons did not make fraudulent motions. On almost every occasion when those discussions came on Mr. Morley used language of an apologetic character. That illustration showed the great contrast there was between the language he used in the House of Commons and the language he used on the public platform where he addressed the public under the protection and favour of his constituents. But any accusation was good enough for the Opposition—(hear, hear),—any stick was good enough to beat that dog with.—(Cheers.) He passed on to another statement of Mr. Morley's, equally without foundation and equally untrue with the former one he had just disposed of. Mr. Morley ridiculed their statement that the Government had no mandate to pass the Home Rule Bill at the last election. That was the statement they made at the time, and it was the statement they made now. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Morley) said every member of the majority was pledged to "a" Home Rule measure. That was very different from "the" Home Rule measure which passed the House of Commons, and that he would prove to them. It was certain that no one in the country—not one single soul in the United Kingdom—was pledged to the Home Rule Bill or any detail of it which came before the House Commons, and no mandate had been issued by the constituencies for that bill,—(Hear, hear.) Vague declarations, of Home Rule appeared in most of the Radical candidtes, addresses, but in nine cases out of ten with the Gladstonian party, that declaration of Home Rule was put very much in the background, and completely supplanted by the Newcastle programme. Those were the facts of the case, and he put it to them, did anybody in Uuddersfield know, when they voted in the election of 1892, that the Irish were to remain at Westminister in great strength to vote upon and decide every Imperial, British, Scotch, and domestic question while possessing a Parliament of their own in Dublin?—(Cries of "No.") They in Parliament did not know it, and he did not think any of the ministry knew.—(Laughter and cheers.) He would ask another question. Did anyone present know that the Irish would be given such enormous executive and Parliamentary powers as would enable them to govern Ireland and keep under in every conceivable manner the loyal Protestant minority in Ireland.—(Cries of "No.") Did any of those present know that under an Irish Parliament the supremacy of the imperial Parliament was to be turned into a sham?—(Renewed cries of "No.") He would show later on that it was a sham—that the prerogative of the Crown was never to be exercised in Parliament with regard to the Irish Government or Parliament except on the advice of Irish Ministers.—(Laughter.) "Irish Ministers!"—(Renewed laughter) He wanted to ask, further, did anyone present know that the ultimate cost of giving Home Rule to Ireland would lay upon the British taxpayer additional and very heavy burthens?—(Cries of "No.") None of those facts were before them. All those enormities which Mr. Gladstone contemplated he kept a sole secret in his own bosom from the general body of the electors while the election was taking place.—(Hear, hear.) He even kept them, mainly, from most of his colleagues before he formed his Government. Mr. Gladstone quoted a saying of Sir Robert Peel, who, when he was once asked by a friend what he would do if he was called upon to be the head of the Government, replied, "A physician does not prescribe until he is called in." He (Lord R Churchill) could see no analogy between Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone.—("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Sir Robert Peel was a great political physician ; Mr. Gladstone, proved by all his past policy—by his policy in Ireland and by his policy now,—to be nothing but a common quack.—(Loud cheers and laughter.) He admitted that at Bolton he said they did not want to carry any amendments on the Home Rule Bill, because they did not believe in the possibility of Home Rule and held that it was not in the power of the wisest statesman to put Home Rule in a bill. Mr Butt tried it and failed terribly ; Mr. Parnell was much too clever to touch it—(laughter),—and Mr. Gladstone had failed twice egregiously.—(No no.) On the first reading of the bill, feeling a great sympathy—larger in amount perhaps than most people possessed—for Ireland and the Irish people, but with an utter contempt for the measure, and knowing there was nothing too foolish, too misleading, too untrue for the swallowing capacity of the voting power of the majority behind the Government, he said to Mr. Gladstone that he would make him present of the House of Commons. After speaking on the first and second reading he carried out that opinion practically. He betook himself to the public platform of the country, knowing he should do, as anyone else would have done, a great deal more good in addressing his countrymen than in arguing and wrangling and in wasting time—(cries of "Oh, oh," laughter, and cheers)—with a quantity of venal placemen and with a party nineteenths of whom aspired to be venal placemen.—(Laughter.) So much for the possibility of Home Rule. Mr. Morley, in a passage of his speech which was so devoid of truth that it was quite humorous said, "My notion of free discussion is that every argument really bearing on the subject should have a chance of being stated, enforced, amplified, illustrated, and pressed." Yet Mr Morley took the greatest possible trouble that free discussion should not be applied to Parliament for his procedure in the House of Commons was quite contrary to the splendid maxim just quoted. He moved the closure himself not less than thirty or forty times, and he voted for the whole of the group-closure, and spoke on it with enthusiasm; and under his action no argument was allowed either to be stated, or to be enforced, or to be amplified, or to be illustrated, or to be pressed.—(Laugghter and cheers.) The Ministers in charge of the bill made no attempt to meet the statatements of the Opposition by argument. Their weapons were bare assertion, flat contradiction, and eulogies of the honesty and the ability and the good intentions of the Irish people. Passing over Mr. Morley's dreary, weary, worn-out jokes, he would simply call their attention to the right hon. gentleman's statement that whereas the Home Rule Bill was discussed for eighty-two days in Committee the basis of the American Constitution was formulated in four months. He hoped Mr. Morley's historical books were more accurate than his description of the American Constitution. A correspondent, the day after his speech, wrote from the Reform Club to the *Standard* showing that in place of four months the United States took two years to form their basis of union "while Mr. Morley thinks eighty-two days enough for a treaty of disunion ;" and yet Mr. Morley had never condescended to notice that letter. This was a specimen of the sort of devices that Mr. Morley, a philosopher and a historian, would resort to under pressure of political passion in order to damage his opponents. This was the way in which Liberals conducted political controversy. *Ex uno disce omnes*—from one illustration let them learn all ; and in future let them receive with the utmost suspicion any statement Mr. Morley made.—(Cheers.) Lord Randolph remarked that as time was passing he would not at present deal with Mr. Asquith as he had proposed. That, he said, would keep. He proceeded to speak in justification of the action of the Opposition in discussing at as great length as possible the various clauses of the Home Rule Bill, especially the finance, supremacy, and definition clauses. Mr. Morley complained that it took a week to discuss the fifth clause. Why, said Lord Randolph, they might take years to discuss what should be the duties of an Irish Government. The American Constitution was a joke to it. The modern procedure of Mr. Gladstone was to silence debate amongst his own supporters, to silence his own Ministers on points submitted to them, and to go in for a free and profuse abuse of the closure, which was resorted to in the face of Unionist argument and in desperation with fury and frenzy. No wonder the House of Lords rejected the bill !—(A voice, "Will they reject it again ?" and cheers,). He should have voted for the abolition of the House of Lords had they not thrown it out.—(Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone was enamoured of separation. He would give separation all round. He cared not for the Empire. He realisad not the greatness of the United Kingdom. He could not appreciate the power for good which was exercised far and wide by a united Parliament. All those he hated and detested, and he implored the English people to sweep them away as antiquated and worn out institutions. He would contrast with Mr. Gladstone's ideas the ideas of a statesman of European—he might say of world-wide —renown, of Prince Bismarck, whose fame would be immortal compared with the ephemeral reputation Mr. Gladstone would leave behind him.—(Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.) Prince Bismarck, speaking the other day at Kissingen, said : "We have become a great and united nation, and have acquired an organisation which allows us to live and breathe as a nation and to play a co-equal part with England, Russia, and France, who laid the foundations of their unity long before us. So firm is our union that even our political mistakes will not be able to burst it asunder. Individual States will not quarrel with one another on this account, but will attempt to smooth over all misunderstandings. As I said before, it would be harder to separate us than it was to bring us together ; and in that work I had my share."—(Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone himself might have used those words ten years ago of himself, his party, and his country. How were the mighty .falleu ! The great Liberal party had passed away ; and it was to-day a matter of sorrow that we, the British people, could no longer use the motto "Who shall separate us ?'—(Loud cheers.)

At the close of Lord R. Churchill's address the following resolution was adopted :—

That this meeting begs to tender its sincere thanks to the House of Lords for its constitutional action in the rejection of the Home Rule Bill (against the principle of which a large majority of the constituencies of Great Britain gave their decision at the last election), thus ensuring that the nation shall be consulted, before a scheme so dangerous to its best interests be passed into law ; it expresses its gratitude to the Unionst pary to the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill and the rest of the leaders of the Opposition, for their wise and determined resistance to that measure ; and at the same time it most emphatically condemns the action of the Government in presenting to the House of Lords a bill three-fourths of which had not been even discussed in the Commons House of Parliament.

A resolution was also passed congratulating Sir Joseph Crosland and the Unionist party of Huddersfield upon the victory gained in February last.

THE death is announced of Mr. Walter Thomas Arnold, youngest son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. Mr. Arno'd, who was born in 1835, seven years before his father's death, and was therefore 13 years younger than his famous brother Matthew, never attained distinction, and was known to a comparatively small circle of friends. But by those who knew him well he will be long remembered. He had a strong character, of which the elements—orginality, solidity of judgement, deep affections—constantly recalled his father ; he was a faithful Churchman, with a living and eager interest in the Church's work ; and the heroic gentleness and patience with which he bore the suffering and weakness of his last years will not soon be forgotten by those who knew him. He died at Dingle Bank, his sister's home on the Mersey, the scene also, five years ago, of the death of Matthew Arnold.

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MR. GOSCHEN ON IRISH REFORMS.

MR. GOSCHEN addressed a meeting of Conservatives, on the 11th inst., in the Gaiety Theatre at West Hartlepool, held under the auspices of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations. During the day the annual meeting of the Union was held, at which, after formal business, a resolution was adopted approving of the policy of the House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule Bill.

The Marquess of Londonderry, speaking at this meeting, said he noted with satisfaction that the Gladstonians who were sent to Belfast from the North of England to study the Home Rule question on the spot had had their views considerably modified with regard to the Home Rule Bill. He trusted that if the Bill was sent up to the House of Lords again they would again reject it. (Cheers.)

At the evening meeting, the theatre was crowded, there being about two thousand persons present. The Marquess of Londonderry presided, and among those present were Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P., Sir M. White Ridley, M.P., Mr. T. Wrightson, M.P., Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Mr. Southall (Secretary of the National Union), and Mr. Isaac Lyons (Secretary of the Northern Union).

The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings.

Mr. Goschen, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said the present political situation was unprecedented in many respects. In many respects it was grave, and in some even comic. The country, and even the Gladstonians, were asking themselves, where was the Home Rule Bill ? What had become of it ? What fate was reserved for it ? How much did they know with regard to it ? Never were the supporters of a Government more bewildered, mystified, or puzzled than their opponents were at the present moment. (Hear.) They were not treated to plain language, but were indulged with riddles and ambiguous articles. He would like to know what was their view with regard to what ought to be done with the Home Rule Bill in the coming Session. They had been told that the Bill was to reappear above the waves in which it had foundered, but that there were other questions of legislation for which large bodies of men were hungering, which a wicked House of Lords would prevent their passing by their action. It was said that the Lords had prevented the disestablishers in Wales from carrying off the swag of the churches, prevented Sir Wilfrid Lawson from his raid on the beer barrels, and prevented the many other items of the variety programme at Newcastle from passing beyond the stage of grandiloquent declaration or second reading. But for that great barrier, they were told, there would be a British Session next year. He asked, in the name of straight-forward truth, when was this fooling with words to end ? When was the country going to know what was going to be done ? Why did the Gladstonians not declare their meaning straightforwardly ? Was there going to be another house Session, or was there to be a British Session, with the Irish Question suspended over Parliament during the whole time ? There were only three interpretations to be put upon the words of the oracle. One, that they were again to have the Home Rule Bill ; the other, that they were to have a British Session ; and the third, that after all they were to have a Dissolution before long. Well, heaven grant that they might have a Dissolution. (Cheers.) The Unionists were prepared for a Dissolution. They were anxious to obtain the verdict of the country on a fair and square issue—namely, the Home Rule policy of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) Their opponents did not seem to entertain the same wish with the same ardour. (Hear, hear.) He wished that night to show them the damaging effect of the present situation upon national interests at large. He wanted to show them how, looking at the vast and complicated questions which seemed to surge up in almost every direction abroad and at home, it was mischievous to continue in a perfect state of tension. Now, this question ought to be removed, in order that men with freer minds might approach the solution of questions on which the prosperity and the future of the country depended. (Cheers.) Dwelling, however, for a moment on the attitude of Mr. Gladstone's supporters and the late utterances of the Prime Minister, he wondered what the Prime Minister's supporters thought of the attitude which he was taking up of a continuous fog as regarded Ministerial intentions. He wondered what they thought of, he would not say the strategy—but tactics—no not the tactics, but he would say the tricks (laughter) with which present affairs were being dealt with. If statesmanship consisted in the practice of the art of promiscuous mystification, then there was statesmanship. In the present condnot of affaire, if fine oratory meant doling out to the public enigmas as dark as the Delphic Oracles, then he admitted the flights of eloquence of the Prime Minister ; but was this the way the public was to be treated ? (No, no.) Let the Government say straight out. Was the Home Rule Bill to go on, or was it to be suspended, to give place for British legislation. (Cheers.) The Government, however, were in a dilemma, and they dare not tell the truth as to their policy, for fear of offending the Irish on the one hand, or the other sections of their supporters on the other. A large section of the Irish Party had been squared, but not all, if they were to judge from the interesting speech of Mr. Redmond. It was an uncomfortable position for the Government to be placed in, and he was not surprised at their reticence. He expressed the belief that the Gladstonians themselves prayed that the Bill might be set aside for a time, and that they might hear as little as possible of it in the next year. (Laughter and hear, hear.) At the present time, after the Lords had done their duty in rejecting the Bill, the cry was, "No Bill, nothing of the Bill, no part of the Bill, but British legislation as far as possible." (Laughter and cheers.) One would have thought that the rejection of the Bill for which the Irish people were said to be so passionately anxious would have been taken as an insult, but did Ireland ever take anything more quietly than it did the rejection of the Bill ? (Laughter.) But while there was this indifference in England and apathy in Ireland, the Unionists must not be less active. If the majority of the people in this country regarded the Bill as dangerous, there was one man who did not hold that view, and that was the Prime Minister himself. (Hear, hear.) He said this in no disrespect, but Mr. Gladstone was as warmly, passionately, and fanatically attached to the great idea of Home Rule as he ever was in his life before. That constituted a danger. It was an unprecedented danger, when they bore in mind that they had a Prime Minister with one idea, whose mind was concentrated on that one idea, and a Party supporting him who did not care for his plan, and whose mind was set upon other matters—that was a danger which involved many of the interests of this country at a time when great domestic and national and international questions arose. The Prime Minister was pre-occupied. What did he care for the Disestablishment of Churches, the Establishment of which he used to maintain ? What did he care for a Licensing Bill, which ignored all vested interests, with regard to which he said once that they had grown up under the protection of the Legislature ? What did he care for the eight hours question ? The fact was that the Prime Minister had set his mind upon establishing an Irish Parliament as the goal of his declining years. He had nothing to say in depreciation of Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Secretary, but he required a force behind him. He had not got his Party behind him always ; therefore, he wanted a Prime Minister behind him. He wondered in what proportions the foregathering of the French and Russian Fleets together in the Mediterranean loomed in the eyes of our pre-occupied Prime Minister. We saw the French in Siam and watched the negotiatons with the greatest interest. Lord Rosebery knew that if it ever was a question of maintaining the commercial interests of this country, and maintaining security of our Indian Empire, he would have the Unionist Party at his back (cheers), prepared to support the just position of this country in all parts of the world ; but he was anxious to know whether Lord Rosebery's Party was equally on the alert. They were thinking of Parish Councils, the Licensing Bill, the Welsh Church, the Scottish Church. When they had manifestoes, as they had the other day, from the Prime Minister, he missed any allusion to some of the great questions with regard to which the public mind ought at this moment to be informed. They had a claim to know what the Prime Minister was thinking of these great questsons. Take again, the question of the loss of the Victoria ; the Unionists, regarding that as the loss of a substantial part of the Navy, would have taken means to replace that ship, and to make the strength of the Navy equal to what it was before. (Cheers.) They had pressed the Government on the question, and they had only promised to take it into consideration when the Naval Estimates were considered. If the Unionists had been in power Lord Salisbury would at once have sent for the First Lord of the Admiralty, and said that that was not a question of naval policy, but of Imperial strength, and that the ship must be replaced. (Cheers.) Then there was the question of South Africa, of Matabeleland, and Uganda. Unfortunately, in the present Government they had a number of fantastic faddists who believed, at all events when dealing with native races, that Englishmen were always in the wrong. The late Government might look back with satisfaction to the fact that they had no small wars during the whole of their administration, because he thought they always took matters in time. They had a fearful lesson in the previous Government, when the motto "Too late" was written upon the history of many of their dealings to the shame and disgrace of this country. (Hear, hear.) It was part of the creed of the Unionists to maintain the integrity of the Empire ; their creed was not the abandonment, but the maintenance of British interests in every part of the globe. (Cheers.) With regard to the question of Uganda, the Government were simply marking time ; they seemed to have no policy, and to be afraid of their own people. With regard to India again, there were questions which ought to receive more constant attention from the Prime Minister. It was strange that it appeared difficult for her Majesty's advisers to fill the vacant post of Governor General of that great Empire. Was there not something in this—that the majority of those who had the taste for Imperial questions and the capacity for governing were ranged on the same side as those who thought we ought not to part with the responsibility for Ireland ? There were great questions requiring consideration in which all classes were interested. There were three courses open to the Government : they might dissolve they might resign, or they might frankly make up their minds that the country did not care for Home Rule and that that Bill had better be withdrawn. The Government would not follow either of those three courses. They had another plan which the Unionists must thwart. That plan was to entangle the issues, to mix up the questions at the next General Election, and then to use the majority obtained to carry Home Rule ; the House of Lords was to be induced to veto other Bills, and so, under the cover of the rejection of Bills which the country regarded with favour, the Peers might fall into disrepute. They did not, however, intend that the citadel of the Constitution should be stormed by by-paths. It was for the Unionists to bear the great issues in mind, and to close their ranks for the fight. If Home Rule was made the simple issue, and they were defeated, they would accept defeat ; but only if it was fought fair and square. If it was so fought they were confident of triumphant victory. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Goschen for his address, and a resolution approving the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords was carried.

THE CHEAPENING OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THERE is great excitement about the 10th of November. The electricians are waiting with feverish curiosity to see what it will bring forth ; for on that day a famous Edison patent expires, and the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps will be free. What the effect of this will be on electric lighting in England it is difficult yet to foresee ; but there is little doubt that extravagant hopes have been formed, and that the mere reduction of the price of lamps from 3s. 9d. to 1s. or thereabouts will not produce nearly so great an impulse as would result from the cheapening of electricity itself by a penny or two per unit. However, what has caused the matter to blossom into prominence just at present is the fact that the Edison-Swan Company, who hold the monopoly for incandescent lamps in England, have voluntarily, in anticipation of the lapse of their master patent, reduced the price of lamps to 1s. 9d., which is less than half their previous price. This will be good news to consumers, of course, but to judge from some of the outbursts which have followed the announcement, one might fancy that a millennium of electric lighting was already at hand. There is no doubt that during the last two years an enormous amount has been done towards electric lighting, especially by the corporations of large towns. Manchester has just completed a magnificent central station, capable of supplying 40,000 lamps, and similar installations are already at work in Dublin, Glasgow, Bradford, Brighton, Dundee, St. Pancras, &c. The success of these has encouraged others to follow, and one might make a very formidable list of the towns in which electric lighting is in progress under the direct auspices of the local authorities, who have been driven to take it up, it must be confessed, not so much from a sense of immediate need as to prevent the intrusion of private companies and the growth of a second monopoly, like that enjoyed by the gas companies. At the same time, one has heard occasionally of would-be undertakers—as the Act calls them—who have shown what they consider a laudable caution and a wise reserve by deciding to wait for "the inevitable cheapening of the electric lamp." Now that that cheapening has set in (for further reductions still may be looked for in a month), it is time to consider what impetus, if any, the electric lighting industry is likely to receive,

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMPS.

Not wishing to be led into extravagant predictions, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon Major Flood Page, the deputy-chairman and late general-manager of the Edison-Swan Company, to see what his views were. If any one has gone into the question thoroughly, and calculated all its "ins and outs," it is Major Flood Page ; but unfortunately there are trade reasons why he has to be reticent upon many points. For instance one would like to know what the daily consumption and output of incandescent lamps is now in England, so as to compare it a few months hence ; but all that must be divulged is that every year for the last ten years has shown a steady normal increase, and that over a million lamps are certainly now in use. One would also like to know what are the improvements which the Edison-Swan Company have gradually evolved in the manufacture of their lamp during the six years of undisputed monopoly ; for it is an open secret that the process differs in many respects from that covered by the patent, and that intending rivals will have their work cut out to reach the high efficiency which time and profuse expenditure have produced in the familiar glow lamp. But of this nothing can be said beyond what is already known and visible to an expert, viz, that on to the Edison patent have been grafted at least two important modifications by Swan. One of these is the use of parchmentized thread for a filament, and the other is an ingenious method of depositing carbon upon the junctions of the filament and its platinum socket, known as "flashing," which is superior to the ordinary process carried out under Cheesebrough's patent. These two improvements are still under protection, and it remains to be seen whether the company will attempt to defend them. Warned off these topics, I gave the Major his own lead, writes our interviewer, avenging myself by a sarcastic allusion to the fact that the man who controlled the incandescent lamp industry of England had his own house lighted by gas.

"That is another story," said the Major, "and besides it is a long one. If you really want to know, I do not belive the effect of this cheapening will be very marked, and I fear the enthusiasts will be somewhat disappointed."

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

"We are told that cheap lamps are comming over in shoals from abroad, that manufacturers are furbishing up the old works that you closed, and that there will be a regular 'boom' in electric ligting."—"I think that there may be a slight spurt at the first, because, no doubt, some people have been holding back. If you come to think of it, though, the cost of lamps compared with the cost of a central station is extremely small, and the saving effected by a reduction in the lamps would be still more minute in comparison."

"It is not so much the cost in comparison with a central station that matters, is it ? It is rather the cost in comparison with w

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Holman Hunt is working hard at his long-promised "History of the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," in the hope of having it published by the end of the year. His difficulty is to keep the book within due bounds, as much has to be said about the attitude of contemporary celebrities towards the aims of the now defunct brotherhood and towards the works of its one surviving representative. Among others, Carlyle paid a visit to the painter of "The Light of the World," and his talk anent that picture is recorded with surprising vividness.

The recent celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America has been productive in the usual calamity which follows on the heels of such celebrations—a host of more or less inferior literature. It is refreshing therefore to meet with an exception which has something very much more than an ephemeral interest and importance. We refer to the "Bibliografia espanola de las lenguas indigenas de America" which the Comte de la Vinaza has just printed at Madrid. It is, in effect, a complete "inventory," of the seven or eight hundred idioms, or dialects which were spoken in the New World when the Europeans landed there. This book is an octavo of 500 pages, and every section gives the most emphatic proof of the immense amount of time and labour which the Comte de la Vinaza brought to bear on this far-reaching subject.

The new library edition of the romances of Alexandre Dumas, which Messrs. Dent are about to publish in forty-eight volumes, is faithfully translated into English, complete and unabridged, and scrupulously follows the author's own text. Each volume is to contain three illustrations, and these will be of a two-fold character—original pictures especially designed by artists illustrating prominent incidents, personages and scenes, and historical portraits, embracing the most noted figures in French history. There are four books by Dumas hitherto untranslated, which are to appear in this edition. They are "Olymphe de Cleves" (dealing with the Court of Louis XV.), "The Companions of Jehu," and "The Whites and the Blues" (two Napoleon romances), and "The She-wolves of Machecoul" (the Louis-Philippe period). "When I am ill, anxious, melancholy, tired, discouraged," wrote George Sand, "nothing helps me against moral and physical troubles like a book of Dumas'."

A meeting of the "Sette of Odde Volumes" was held recently, under the presidency of Mr. Alexander J. Hollingsworth, when Mr. Richard Le Gallienne was elected a member. Curiously enough, the Sette, although its very name suggests the world of letters, has not previously numbered amongst its members any distinctly literary man, though art and science have been well represented, amongst others, by Henry Moore, R.A., Onslow Ford, A.R.A., Wilfrid Ball, and Professors Silvanus Thompson and Francis Elgar. The Lord Mayor Elect, Mr. Alderman Tyler, is one of the oldest and most popular members, having joined the club when, in 1878, it was founded by Mr. Quaritch, Mr. W. M. Thompson, Mr. Roberts Brown, and Mr. Wyman.

In his study of the astronomy and temple worship of the ancient Egyptians, entitled "The Dawn of Astronomy," Mr. J. Norman Lockyer endeavours to show that the Egyptian temples were built so as to secure observations of the sun and stars at certain times of the year. He next attempts to determine the stars so used, to find the astronomical ideas underlying the observations, and to trace some of the myths which arise out of them. Sir Robert Ball's "Story of the Sun," also to be published by Messrs. Cassell, is intended for the general reader. The chief novelty of the book will be found in the application of molecular physics to the explanation of the sustenance of the solar heat. Matters of a merely technical nature have been as far as possible omitted, the object aimed at being to produce a vivid picture of the nature of the great luminary.

The prospectus of Mr. E. J. Lowe's work "The Ferns of Great Britain" has Just been issued by Mr. Nimmo. A quarter of a century has passed since an exhaustive book was written on British ferns, and in this time many new varieties have been found wild, or raised. "There will be a descriptive life-history of the ferns, including the crossing of species and varieties, together with an account of the numerous experiments Mr. Lowe has made, and the truths arrived at after nearly forty year's work on this interesting subject, establishing the fact of multiple parentage in ferns." Mr. Lowe has been very successful at the exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural Society. As the author aims at making the work complete and exhaustive, it will be issued volume by volume, with an interval of two months between the publication of each. The first of the six will be ready early this month.

Five or six years ago the Charity Commissioners placed £80,000, the proceeds of obsolete City charities, at the disposal of trustees in the wards of Bishopsgate and Cripplegate for the purpose of supplying all persons employed in the City with free circulating libraries, other local funds being set apart for the purposes of maintenance, and the establishment of branch institutions throughout the City. The Bishopsgate trustees, who will supply the eastern portion of the City, have commenced their building, and the Cripplegate people, who will cater for the western district, are now about to start operations. They have secured a plot of land in Golden-lane, and expect to have a building for 50,000 volumes, and a number of other rooms for reading and recreation ready by the end of next year.

The next work to be published by the Society of English Bibliophilists will be "The Heptameron of the tales of Margaret, Queen of Navarre," newly translated from the authentic text of M. Le Roux de Lincy by Mr. George Saintsbury. No abridgment or suppression has been made in the text, and the five volumes will contain all the more valuable notes in the best French editions, as well as numerous others from original sources. The forthcoming issue will have the original seventy-three full-page illustrations printed from the copperplates engraved for the Berne edition (1778-81) by Longeuil, Halbon, and other eminent French artists of the last century, after the designs of S. Frendenberg, the Swiss painter. There will also be the 150 elaborate head and tail pieces executed for the same edition by Danker. The portrait of Queen Margaret placed as frontispiece to the first volume, is from a crayon drawing by Clouet, preserved at the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. Mr. Saintsbury contributes an essay upon the Heptameron.

"Random Recollections of some Noted Bishops, Divines, and Worthies of the Old Church of Manchester" is the title of a volume by the Rev. John Huntington, M.A., to be published shortly by Messrs. Griffit and Farran. The work contains many characteristic and original anecdotes concerning famous Churchmen. Another volume of gossip and reminiscences is "Church Folk-lore: a Record of some Post-Reformation Usages in the English Church now mostly obsolete," by the Rev. J. E. Vaux, to be issued in a few weeks. This firm have in hand a one-volume novel by Dr. C. J. Wills, illustrated by Mr. G. A. Storey, entitled, "Her Portrait; or, Phillida's Fortunes," and a collection of twelve short stories by Mrs. L. B. Walford, called "A Question of Penmanship."

Mr. Henry Frowde has just issued from the Clarendon Press "The Thumb Prayer Book," of the exiguous dimensions of two inches long, an inch and a half broad, and less than half an inch thick. It is printed in very small but exceedingly clear type on Oxford India paper. The tiny volume weighs less than three quarters of an ounce. It is a dainty little thing, worthy to lie in the dainty little hand of some fair worshipper, fitted to be borne in the fat purse of Lady Bountiful, and not large enough to hide the bright eyes of a "mondaine" devotee.

Mr. H. H. Bridgman's work on the City is fast drawing to a completion. Its title will be "The City of London: a History of Events, Civic and National, chronologically arranged, from the earliest period of its existence to the Seven Hundredth Anniversary of the Mayoralty, with a complete list of the Mayors and Sheriffs." At present no single work exists enabling an inquirer to turn at any moment to an important event of the past. Mr. Bridgman's object is to supply that deficiency. The events, in abbreviated form, will be arranged under the several mayoralties, and will be preceded by an historical sketch from the earliest period of British history. There will be an alphabetical index, and several illustrations will mark the development of London.

The Cambridge University Press are about to publish a series of natural science manuals, which will cover a wide field, some of the books being adopted for beginners, whilst others will deal with special topics, and will be useful only to more advanced students. The series will be divided into two sections, a biological and a physical. The former will be published under the general editorship of Mr. Arthur E. Shipley, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. It will include a manual of invertibrate Palæontology, by Mr. H. Woods, which is now ready; a text-book on the Practical Physiology of Plants' by Mr. Francis Darwin and Mr. E. Hamilton Acton, which is in the press; works on Physical Anthropology by Professor Alexander Macalister; on the Vertibrate Skeleton by Mr. S. H. Reynolds; on Fossil Plants by Mr. A. C. Seward; and an Introduction to the Study of Botany by Mr. Francis Darwin. The volumes of the Physical Series already arranged for include three by Mr. R. T. Glaze-brook, M.A., F.R.S, Assistant Director of the Cavendish Laboratory, on Light and Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and Mechanics and Hydrostatics: these will be elementary text-books based on the Practical Courses of Physics for Medical Students at the Cavendish Laboratory.

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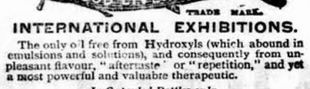

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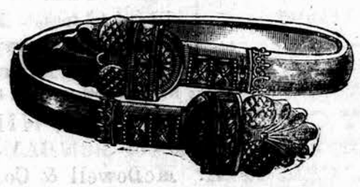

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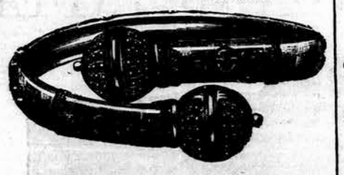

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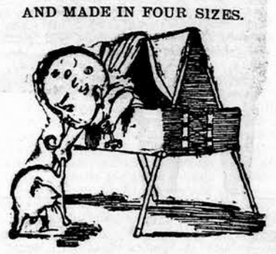

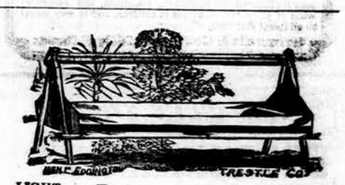

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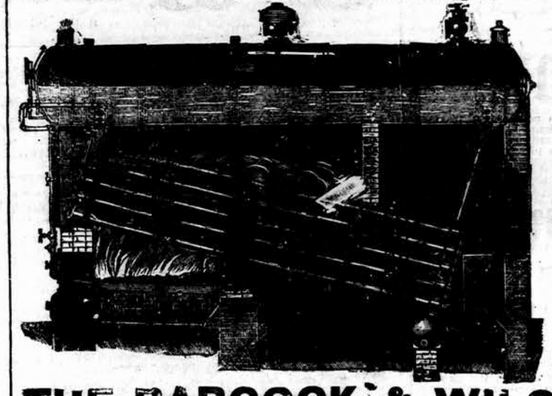

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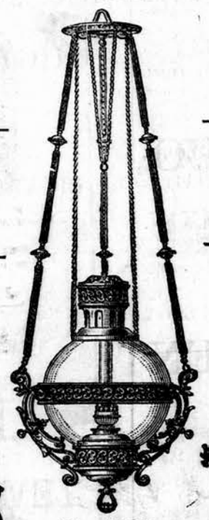

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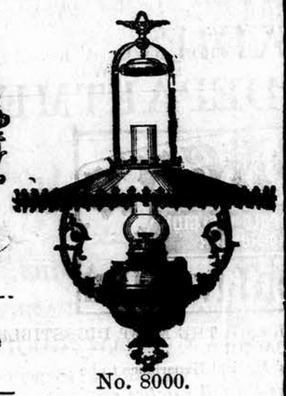

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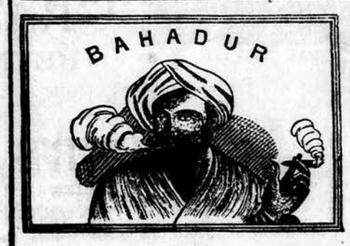

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